FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 115 *15 June 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Polish Romanian, GDR Premiers at CEMA Session AA 1
Jaruzelski Speech [TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Jun] AA 1
Dascalescu Speaks AA 5
Stoph Address [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Jun] AA 7
CEMA Session on Use of Atomic Energy Ends AA 9

BULGARIA

Reagan Reaction to Middle East Crisis Criticized C 1
[Kaloyanov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Jun]
State Council Ratifies Weapons Convention Decree C 1
Party-Government Delegation From Grenada Arrives C 1
Zhivkov Receives Prime Minister C 1
Toasts Exchanged at Luncheon C 2
Filipov, Bishop Hold Talks C 3
BTA Observer Lauds Relations [Shishmanov] C 3
Zambian Delegation Arrives in Sofia 12 June C 4
Talks Begin in Sofia C 4
Zhivkov Receives Delegation C 4
Reportage on Georgi Dimitrov Conference C 4
CPSU's Ponomarev Arrives C 4
Zhivkov Receives CPSU Members C 5
Foreign Delegations Arrive C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Jun]
More Delegations Arrive C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Jun]
Zhivkov Opening Speech C 6
BTA Report on Program C 7
Vasev Ill, Velchev Elected Committee's President C 7
Mikhaylov Meets, Honors Varna School Delegates C 7
Zhivkov, Doynov Return Home From Kiev 11 June C 8
BTA Report on Visit C 8
BCP Delegation Returns From Moscow 12 June C 9
Filipov Shown New Soviet Aircraft, IL-86 C 9
Communique on Japanese Trade Union Delegation C 9
LCY's Minic Welcomed by Todorov in Sofia [Belgrade TANJUG] C 10
Stanishev Receives FRG Ruling Party Official C 10
Briefs: New Ambassador to Japan; Ivanov Receives Ambassadors C 10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak-Led Delegation's Visit to USSR Assessed D 1
Commentary on Western Summit, Reagan Visit D 2
Daily on Versailles Meeting D 2
[Jelinek in RUDE PRAVO 8 Jun]
Reagan's London Speech D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 9 Jun]
Bundestag Speech D 3
[Kovarik in RUDE PRAVO 10 Jun]
Reaction to 'Bonn Declaration' D 4

Leaders Attend Lidice Peace Rally 12 June D 4
Indra Address D 5
Chnoupek Meets With Angola's Jorge in New York D 6
West German Official Arrives, Met by Korcak D 6
CPCZ's Bilak Heads Delegation to Bulgaria D 7
Strougal Meets Romanian Counterpart in Budapest D 7
[Svec and Latta in Bratislava PRAVDA 11 Jun]
Chnoupek Meets Indian Official D 7
Official Meets With Arabs, Assures 'Full Support' D 7
[Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Jun]
Leaders Meet With FRG Official 14 June D 8
Finance Minister Chairs Economic Committee Session D 9
[RUDE PRAVO 8 Jun]
Value of Intraenterprise Khozraschet Stressed D 9
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Jun]
Pitra Addresses Agriculture Meeting, Jakes Attends D 10
Haman Attends Meeting on Tasks of Heavy Industry D 11
Briefs: Trade Delegation to Latin America D 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Peace Movement Activities E 1
"Swords Into Plowshares" [Bonn DIE WELT 15 Jun] E 1
Church, State Peace Policy [Hennig] E 1
Christian Circles Hold Meeting E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Jun]
Lutheran Church Synod Report [Hamburg DPA] E 2
Schwerin Church Talks [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Jun] E 2
Polish Delegation Ends Visit E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12/13 Jun] E 3
Herrmann Address on 'Imperialist Arms Drive' E 3
Drug Addiction Increases Among Children E 3
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 14 Jun] E 3
USSR's Tikhonov Meets Stoph in Budapest E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Jun]
SED's Hager Receives Visiting CPSU Delegation E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12/13 Jun]
People's Chamber Delegation Holds Talks in FRG E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Jun]

HUNGARY

Uruguay CP Delegation Received by Kadar F 1
Mongolia's Batmonh Leaves After Talks With Lazar F 1
Communique on Visit F 1
Cooperation Protocol Signed With Iran 14 June F 3
Salamati Meets With Officials F 3
Puja Returns From UN Disarmament Session F 4
Losonczi Receives Finnish Delegation 14 June F 4
Future Visits Announced F 4
Romanian Defense Minister Arrives 15 June F 4
Aczel Leads Delegation to Bulgaria 14 June F 5
Briefs: SRV Delegation Departs; Iraqi Consular Agreement F 5

POLAND

Gdansk, Nowa Huta, Wroclaw Disturbances Reported G 1
Gdansk Curfew To Be Lifted 15 June [Malinowski] G 2
Torun Student Demonstrators Sentenced G 2
TRYBUNA LUDU Assesses 6 Months of Martial Law G 3
[Rzadca, 12-13 Jun]
Easing of Martial Law [TRYBUNA LUDU] G 4
Opposition Document on Martial Law Criticized G 4
[Bielecki in TRYBUNA LUDU]
ILO Delegates Protest 'Solidarity' Representative G 5
[Wankowicz]
LE MONDE Reports Signs of 'Active Resistance' G 5
[Paris, Guetta, 10 Jun]
Solidarity 'Advisers' Advocate 'Accord' G 7
[Margueritte in 9 Jun Paris LE FIGARO]
Role of Workers' Self-Management Bodies Viewed G 9
[Chadzynski in 5-6 Jun ZYCIE WARSZAWY]
Jaruzelski Plenum Speech Views 'Renewed Party' G 11
[Margueritte in 12-13 Jun Paris LE FIGARO]
Central Committee Intraparty Commission Meets G 11
[Pawlowska in 9 Jun TRYBUNA LUDU]
PZPR Officials Attend Local Meetings G 13
Orzechowski in Ciechanov [TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Jun] G 13
Barcikowski in Pabianice G 13
Siwak in Polichno G 13
Kubiak at Academy of Sciences G 14
Olszowski At Editorial Meeting G 14
Wozniak Visits Warsaw Workers G 14
PZPR Officials Address Ideological Department G 15
Foreign Trade Minister Opens Poznan Fair 13 June G 15
Obodowski, Marjai Meet G 16
Kowalczyk, Bodyul Meet G 17
PZPR, ZSL, SD Audit Commissions Meet 11 June G 17
Socioeconomic Council Composition Discussed G 17
Council of Ministers Holds Session 14 June G 18
Warsaw Conference Discusses Key Problems, Tasks G 18
[TRYBUNA LUDU of 8 Jun]
Economist Cites Two Reasons for Reform Problems G 22
Newspapers Comment on Coal Exports G 23
Meat To Be For Sale Outside Rationing System G 23
TRYBUNA LUDU on Food Self-Sufficiency Prospects G 24
[Fiala, 4 Jun]
Warsaw Announces Restricted Sea Areas G 26
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Analyzes Reagan's European Tour G 26
Pax Delegation Arrives in GDR [Tomaszewski] G 26

ROMANIA

Foreign Minister Summons Israeli Ambassador H 1
Meetings, Petitions Mark Disarmament Session H 1
Ceausescu Receives New Yugoslav Ambassador H 1
Assembly Leaders Visit West German Bundstag H 2
Socialist Democrat Delegation Visits Morocco H 3
Briefs: Joint Commission With Ethiopia H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Trudeau Continues Visit; Communique Issued	I 1
Meeting With Stambolic	I 1
Yugoslav-Canadian Communique	I 2
FEC Discusses Economic Stabilization Program	I 4
Markovic Comments on Economic Situation	I 5
Priest Defies Order To Remove Church Mosaic [POLITIKA 4 Jun]	I 5
Dragosavac Visits Titova Mitrovica, Kosovo	I 6
Assesses Party Activity	I 8

POLISH, ROMANIAN, GDR PREMIERS AT CEMA SESSION

Jaruzelski Speech

AU111538 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 82 p 6

[Text of speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 36th CEMA session in Budapest on 8 June -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WE ARE HOLDING THIS SESSION DURING A COMPLICATED AND DETERIORATING INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. THE THREAT TO PEACE HAS INCREASED SERIOUSLY. THE ARMS RACE HAS REACHED A LEVEL UNPRECEDENTED IN HISTORY. This is not the first time the situation has become aggravated since the war. Experience shows that the spiral of tension and armaments is more and more difficult to avert.

Armament is not a stimulator of development for the socialist countries. It is contrary to the very nature of socialism and its main economic aims, it is a burdensome necessity. THAT IS WHY THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE SPARING NO EFFORTS TO RESUME A SOBER DISARMAMENT DIALOGUE IN ALL FORMS.

THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION, FULFILLING ITS INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY INTERESTS, IS IMPOSING A FURTHER PHASE OF ARMS MADNESS. At the same time rejecting the policy of discussions and agreement which was tried out in previous years, and aiming to achieve a balance on their side, the leadership circles of the United States and some other Western countries under their influence have also embarked on a policy of confrontation with the socialist countries in the economic sphere.

HISTORY SHOWS THAT BLOCKADES, SANCTIONS, CORDONS, TRADE EMBARGOES AND THE MOUNTING OF AN "IRON CURTAIN" HAVE NEVER BROUGHT THE EXPECTED RESULTS. DESPITE THIS, ECONOMIC WEAPONS HAVE BEEN RESORTED TO ONCE AGAIN. Binding international agreements are being broken and arbitrary decisions are being made. Pressure is being brought to bear on sovereign countries. All this strikes a blow at one of the most important mainstays of post-war coexistence -- at the infrastructure of peace, at the international division of labor and at the ties which were built up over many decades. These activities are accompanied by an aggressive propaganda broadside and the stepping up of direct and indirect acts of subversion.

The Anticommunist Crusade

The spirit of an anticommunist crusade has replaced a realistic approach to world problems in some capitals. A SPECIAL PLACE IN THIS STRATEGY OF CONFRONTATION HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO POLAND. OUR COUNTRY HAS FOUND ITSELF IN THE FRONT LINE. IT ABSORBED THE FIRST AND SHARPEST ATTACK BY THE IMPERIALIST POLICY OF DESTABILIZATION. That is why one cannot look at Polish matters without observing them in a wide international context. There is a strict link and a parallel between the activities of domestic antisocialist opposition forces and imperialism's policy of confrontation on a world scale.

IN SOLVING OUR POLISH PROBLEMS, WE SHOULD ABOVE ALL COUNT ON OUR OWN STRENGTH. HOWEVER, THESE ARE NOT PROBLEMS EXCLUSIVE TO OUR COUNTRY. The reason why Poland became the target of such a fierce attack is not because it is Poland, but because it is a socialist Poland, because we frustrated plans to snatch our country away from the socialist economic and defense community. An old saying states that the rule which families and circles of friends should abide by is "one for all and all for one." This saying existed in the past and exists today, and I am convinced that it will be used more and more among our community in the future as well.

The actions of the antisocialist opposition in Poland were characteristic in that the opposition chose our economy as a battlefield for confrontation with the authorities and with socialism, in order to lead to a paralysis in the economy and eventually to the collapse of the socialist state. PREMEDITATED BLOWS WERE DEALT TO KEY AREAS OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC LIFE. THE SITUATION IN THE EXTRACTING INDUSTRIES BECAME CHARACTERISTIC IN THIS RESPECT, ESPECIALLY IN THE POLISH COAL INDUSTRY.

Under the pretext of protecting the miners, an abrupt and disastrous slump in coal output by 38 million tons was brought about. At the same time, when the American radio stations "Free Europe" and "Voice of America" went into raptures over the strikes in Poland and the miners' work boycott on Saturdays, American coal concerns were grabbing the traditional European markets for Polish coal. In 1981 alone we lost almost half a billion dollars in diminished coal exports. So, figuratively speaking, "the cat is out of the bag." ["wyszlo szydlo z worka"]. THE ANTISOCIALIST EXTREME CARRIED OUT THE ANTI-POLISH ORDERS TO THE LETTER AND A SEVERE BLOW WAS DEALT TO THE COMPETITIVENESS OF POLISH COAL.

A coincidence of adverse developments that had intensified in the Polish economy at the end of the seventies and the destructive anarchic actions by the opponent had a very severe impact on the economy. Production fell drastically. Last year alone the national income fell by over 13 percent. It is still falling this year, although more and more gently. As a result the community's standard of living has deteriorated considerably.

THE INTRODUCTION OF MARTIAL LAW HALTED POLAND ONE STEP SHORT OF CATASTROPHE. A TOTAL COLLAPSE OF THE ECONOMY WAS STOPPED. HOWEVER, THE OPPONENT STILL DOES NOT WANT TO COME TO TERMS WITH DEFEAT AND IS AIMING TO UPSET STABILITY BY TRYING TO SOW UNREST INSIDE THE COUNTRY, AND AT THE SAME TIME MAKING AN ULTIMATUM AND APPLYING SANCTIONS AND DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA. THIS IS MAKING NORMALIZATION DIFFICULT AND IS DELAYING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE EMERGENCY MEASURES.

ONE MUST PRAISE AND RESPECT THE ATTITUDE OF THE MAJORITY OF THE POLISH COMMUNITY WHO, STRUGGLING WITH THE BURDENS OF DAILY LIFE, AND OFTEN ACUTE PRIVATIONS, DEMONSTRATE THEIR SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY, PATIENCE AND UNDERSTANDING FOR THE EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT TIME OUR COUNTRY IS GOING THROUGH.

Poland Will Not Give in to Imperialist Orders

PEOPLE'S POLAND IS AND WILL REMAIN A SOVEREIGN COUNTRY. IT WILL NOT GIVE IN TO IMPERIALIST ORDERS. We trust in patriotism, commonsense, the Polish people's historical experience and in the allied solidarity and help from the socialist countries. We are also counting on the triumph of realistic and farsighted thinking from the policy of the capitalist countries.

The world economic situation has deteriorated during the past few years, so we should look for ways to stimulate international economic cooperation all the more energetically. We are not the only ones interested in leading our country out of the present crisis. POLAND'S RETURN TO A POSITION OF EQUAL PARTNERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION ALSO LIES IN THE INTERESTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES. THIS DETERMINES THE EXTENT TO WHICH POLAND WILL BE ABLE TO DISCHARGE ITS COMMITMENTS. We want to discharge them honestly according to our capabilities. This is a question of our country's credibility, not just binding agreements. We well remember those who render us aid and support and show understanding for our decisions and actions at a difficult time for Poland.

External interference with Poland should be the subject of deep analyses and thought. We should use our experience to jointly draw conclusions about the need to exploit more fully the values which socialist integration brings us and which we have unfortunately not been able to exploit more fully and correctly up to now.

Signs of Animation

DURING THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR WE CAN OBSERVE AN ANIMATION IN THE POLISH ECONOMY, IN THE RAW MATERIALS INDUSTRIES AND IN THOSE BRANCH INDUSTRIES WHICH DEPEND ON POLISH RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS, AS WELL AS ON SUPPLIES FROM THE SOVIET UNION AND FROM OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

The 15 percent growth in the extraction of hard coal, quite simply a vital raw material for the entire Polish economy, is particularly important. This has enabled us not only to satisfy our domestic needs, including the need to last through the difficult winter, but also to increase its exports.

However, many branches of the processing industries are still experiencing serious difficulties, especially those whose production is based on imports of raw and other materials and components from capitalist countries. These imports have dropped by almost 45 percen this year. This also affects agricultural production, especially breeding, which was largely based on fodder imported from capitalist countries.

IN POLAND'S DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION THE AID FROM, ABOVE ALL, THE SOVIET UNION AND FROM OTHER CEMA COUNTRIES AS WELL HAS BEEN AND STILL IS IMPORTANT. This aid is expressed in additional deliveries of market goods, raw and other materials and easier credits. From the Soviet Union, we received in particular supplies of a range of raw materials which were previously imported from capitalist markets and are very important, especially for light industry and metal production.

JOINT ACTIVITY WITH CEMA COUNTRIES IN MAKING USE OF PRODUCTION CAPABILITIES IN OUR INDUSTRY IS VERY VALUABLE TO US. THIS NEW FORM OF COOPERATION IS ONLY IN ITS INTRODUCTORY PHASE. Society is not yet fully aware of it. Joint undertakings in this sphere must be prepared sensibly and yet actively and consistently.

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS ONCE AGAIN MY SINCERE THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF OUR FRATERNAL PARTIES AND GOVERNMENTS AND THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRIES IN OUR COMMUNITY FOR THIS INTERNATIONALIST ATTITUDE.

We Want To Be a Sure and Credible Partner

We have recently been able to convince ourselves once again of the importance of mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries based on stable principles. We will do everything to make Poland a sure and credible partner. The confirmation of our will in this direction is the punctual discharge of our contractual obligations this year.

In rebuilding its leadership role, the PZPR attaches great importance to economic problems. We recently devoted the eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum to discussing the basic conclusions of the economic stabilization program. We are drawing solid and practical conclusions based on the experiences of the past years and taking steps to make sure that the mistakes which are the root of our present difficulties are never repeated. We are making changes in economic policy and in the system of running the economy. We are reorienting our international cooperation. We wish to tighten joint activity within the framework of the socialist community, speed up the process of integration within CEMA, and deepen cooperation and specialization in our bilateral as well as multilateral relations.

IN THE FIRST STAGE, TO THE END OF THIS YEAR, WE RECOGNIZE HALTING THE DROP IN OUTPUT AS OUR MAIN TASK. IN THE SECOND STAGE, UP TO 1985, WE WANT TO MAKE IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY, IMPLEMENT NEW PRINCIPLES FOR RUNNING THE ECONOMY AND IMPROVE THE WORKING PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING AND WELFARE. IN THE THIRD STAGE, AFTER 1985, WE INTEND TO ACHIEVE A BALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMY BY ABOLISHING THE DISPROPORTIONS THAT EXIST TODAY AND MAKING SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN MAKING MANAGEMENT MORE EFFECTIVE.

The realization of these aims will depend on solving several basic problems. The most important of them is to ensure that the people will be fed based on the principle of self-sufficiency conceived as a balance in foreign trade turnover in farm produce and food. In doing this we would like to avoid lowering consumption further. The only way to prevent this is an intensive development of agriculture and food economy. This in turn demands enormous outlay.

The problem of feeding the country is an economic and political one. WE MUST NOT ALLOW THE FOOD WEAPON TO BE USED AGAINST US IN THE FUTURE. THAT IS WHY SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF FEEDING THE COUNTRY DEMANDS JOINT ACTIVITY COORDINATED BY THE WHOLE OF CEMA. On our part, we are interested in joint undertakings to develop the production of plant protection agents based on the raw materials we possess -- copper, sulfur and zinc. Because of the relatively low level of fertilization, we must also increase the production of mineral composts which is currently restricted because of gas shortages. We are offering an increased contribution in research work on the genetics of cultivable plants and on pedigree animal breeding. We have already achieved a lot here.

WE UPHOLD THE PROPOSAL THAT ALL THE ISSUES CONCERNING THE FOOD ECONOMY BE PREPARED FOR EXAMINATION AT THE COUNCIL'S NEXT SESSION.

ANOTHER PROBLEM OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE IS THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY AND RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS. HERE WE INTEND TO CUT DOWN ON THE INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION OF THESE RESOURCES To do this, we are making changes in the structure of production and in the technology that is applied, and also making technical and organizational changes. We are trying to make better use of domestic supplies of raw materials. We are therefore preparing a program for restructuring the economy.

Exploit Our Potential to the Full

THRIFTIER AND MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF FUEL AND ENERGY IS A PROBLEM WHICH ALL OUR COUNTRIES FACE TODAY. Together, we can solve it much more quickly and cheaply than individually. The era of cheap forms of energy is coming to a close. I PROPOSE THAT WE CONSIDER THE PREPARATION BY THE CEMA BODIES OF A SPECIAL PROGRAM OF JOINT ACTION ENABLING QUICKER PROGRESS TO BE MADE IN THIS AREA. At the same time, we are not losing sight of the need to further develop the raw materials and energy base. We should jointly solve these undertakings, which require large outlays, to a wider extent than up to now, using the experience we have gained in this field.

POLAND IS EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN COOPERATION IN USING THE FREE PRODUCTION CAPACITIES OF OUR INDUSTRY AND IN COMPLETING DISCONTINUED INVESTMENT PROJECTS. Our country has considerable resources, modern technology, highly qualified personnel and a developed scientific and research base at its disposal. We need help and joint activity in order to employ this potential to the full. That is also why we support the proposals that have been placed before us in these matters. Making the most of the possibilities here may serve as an extra stimulus to deepen socialist integration and also make it easier to solve Poland's economic problems, as well as help satisfy the needs of other CEMA countries.

We are looking for more efficient ways, better suited to our Polish conditions, for raising the effectiveness of our economy. With this in mind, we are making changes in economic mechanisms and in the methods of running and administering the economy. We are also using the experiences of other socialist countries. They confirm that socialism is a living system, flexible in the selection of concrete solutions, and facilitating a perfection of the ways to run the economy by retaining the principles of the system, that is to say, the dominant role of the social ownership of production resources, central planning and the primacy of general social interests. Here we are concerned that these changes should help develop working people's initiative and put the nation's creative forces to effective use in the best possible way.

IN SOLVING THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF OUR COUNTRIES, BETTER COORDINATING THE POLICY OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TOWARD THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES SHOULD SERVE A USEFUL PURPOSE.

POLAND DESIRES TO SPEED UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS TRADE AND ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THE CONDITIONS ARE GOOD FOR IT: MODERN INDUSTRIAL, BUILDING AND DESIGN-CONSTRUCTIVE POTENTIAL. We propose to tighten the joint activity of our countries in developing exports of building and construction services for industry and communal building to the developing countries, and also of geological research services.

Poland has placed itself in support of constructive joint activity and trade with all countries of the world, especially with those countries in Europe and beyond which share a tradition of good cooperation with Poland lasting many years. However, in our economic relations with these countries, the principles of equality, sovereignty and nonexploitation of economic relations for the purpose of interference in our domestic affairs must be observed. In light of our latest experience, WE CONSIDER IT ESSENTIAL THAT A SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY, WHICH WOULD PREVENT THE USE OF ECONOMIC PRESSURE FOR POLITICAL AIMS, BE WORKED OUT. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELAIONS CANNOT BE SUBJECT TO THE LAW OF THE JUNGLE.

We Need To Perfect the Mechanism of Cooperation

The fortune of our intentions to strengthen economic ties between the socialist countries depends to a large extent on perfecting the mechanisms of cooperation, which means institutional, legal and economic-financial solutions. Raising the standard of the coordination of economic policy and national socioeconomic plans is exceptionally important. Life demands that we not break up our efforts and not do other people's jobs.

We feel that the council bodies have recently made certain progress in these fields. An example of this are the general agreements on cooperation on the development of microprocessors, microelectronic components and the production of industrial robots. These agreements have been placed before today's session. The consistent implementation of these agreements should bring about a considerable modernization of our economies, and speed up scientific and technical progress. The way in which many other problems are solved depends on this progress.

That is why we also support tightening scientific and technical cooperation and undertaking joint activities to increase the effectiveness of this cooperation. A GREAT AND INDISPUTABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IS THE TRAINING OF A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH HIGH QUALIFICATIONS, AND THE CREATION OF A POWERFUL SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH BASE IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, HISTORICALLY SPEAKING. TODAY WE SHOULD HARNESS THIS POTENTIAL MORE EFFECTIVELY IN ORDER TO SOLVE SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS. WE SHOULD DO THIS BY MEANS OF COOPERATION.

Finally, I would like to say that the Polish side has positively appraised the results of CEMA's work during the reporting period. The Polish side approves of the documents which have been presented.

Dascalescu Speaks

AU111836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The speech was released in Bucharest of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, head of the Romanian delegation to the June meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Budapest.

Outlining the main targets of his country's economic development in the current stage, the Romanian prime minister showed that Romania worked to diminish the influence of the world economic crisis which is manifest in almost all the states of the world having extremely serious effects, particularly on the developing countries, and implications for the course of the Romanian economy, as well. The questions currently facing our countries, the international economic and political situation, the implications of the world economic crisis make Romania consider it all the more necessary that our countries consistently search palpable modalities to strengthen and expand international exchanges and collaboration, the cooperation within the CMEA in particular, the speaker said pointing out that "this we consider to be the major aim of the proceedings of the current session of the council." The Romanian delegation, Constantin Dascalescu said, is resolved to make every effort so that, as to find -- together with the delegations of the other member countries -- constructive solutions apt to contribute to the resolution of economic questions and stimulate collaboration.

The Romanian prime minister reiterated Romania's determination to develop her collaboration with all the socialist countries, with the neighbouring countries in the first place, with CMEA member countries. Showing that the Executive Committee report to the session enlarged upon a series of achievements scored in the expansion of mutual collaboration among the countries in the membership of the council, Constantin Dascalescu said:

In spite of the achievements scored so far, we find it necessary to point out that the activity of manysided collaboration continues to register shortcomings and deficiencies, that a series of questions, vitally important for the progress of the member countries, were not given appropriate solutions within the organization.

In our opinion, the CMEA should be, to a larger extent, a framework for the operative resolution of the concrete questions related to economic collaboration which have a major importance for the economic and social progress of our countries.

The speaker referred then at length to some of the major questions that should be solved without delay within the CMEA: the ensurance of the raw materials, fuel and energy basis, a question that has been gradually eliminated from the organization's concerns virtually being shifted to the sphere of bilateral relations; the specialization of and cooperation in the production of modern machinery and equipment, the better utilization of the units in CMEA member countries, particularly in the machine-building and petrochemical industries, and the production of industrial consumer goods; the convenanting of actions of manysided collaboration which, by means of attractive prices in mutual trade, should contribute to increasing the production and exports of farmfood produce. It was also stressed that the effective contribution of collaboration within the CMEA should be enhanced to the acceleration of the process of evening the economic development levels of the CMEA member countries.

Mentioning that as early as May 1980 the RCP leadership had proposed that a meeting should be held at the level of general secretaries and first secretaries of the communist and workers' parties in the CMEA member countries to examine and agree upon measures to solve major questions related to economic collaboration, the Romanian chief delegate said: Taking account of the fact that problems have grown sharper and more complex of late, the RCP leadership has entrusted me to declare for the organization this year of the top-level meeting which should give priority to the examination and resolution of the urgent questions related to the current five-year plan period. This would provide possibilities for the measures to be agreed upon the start being applied as soon as 1983.

The RCP also consider necessary the organization of a special meeting -- at the level of general secretaries and first secretaries -- on questions related to collaboration in agriculture. We propose that this meeting, which should be thoroughly prepared, should take place soon, possibly in 1983.

Constantin Dascalescu then referred to questions related to the implementation of the convention on specialization of and cooperation in the production and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear-electric plants pointing out that Romania's interest in an active collaboration in that field is based on a recent resolution of the CC of the RCP on the development of the country's energy-giving potential until 1990 which also provides for the stepped-up building of nuclear-electric plants in Romania.

We are convinced that in this domain we will be able to achieve a close and fruitful cooperation with the other countries party to the convention, with the Soviet Union in the first place, he said and added that the Romanian industry operated modern production units and was staffed with highly-trained personnel thus being apt to make a substantial contribution to that collaboration.

The speaker highlighted the importance of some collaboration documents signed by the Romanian delegation and by the other delegations participating in the CMEA session in Budapest.

In his speech, Constantin Dascalescu referred to the necessity and usefulness of the coordination of the national plans, as a main method of organizing mutual collaboration and assessed that, for the future five-year plan period, the coordination operations should be concentrated especially on the settlement of the essential questions regarding the long-term meeting of the member countries' requirements for products of primary importance for the smooth run of the economy: fuel, energy, raw materials, machines, modern technological equipment, farmfood produce and industrial consumer goods.

Next, the speaker referred to certain questions of the mutual trade among CMEA member countries to pay special attention to the fulfillment of the current session's recommendation regarding the more complete utilization of the possibilities of increasing goods exchanges as soon as the 1983-1985 interval. Within these negotiations an important place should be held by the exchanges of products our countries buy from third markets.

The demands of consolidating the solidarity of all the socialist countries, of enhancing their contribution to the policy of peace, detente and collaboration call for the expansion of economic cooperation among all the states that build the new social system, the Romanian chief delegate went on, showing that in the outlook of the RCP the socialist countries hold an important place in the general efforts for attaining the major objectives of a stable and balanced development of world economy.

Referring to the fact that the CMEA member countries develop -- on the basis of their bilateral relations -- broad economic links with all the states of the world, no matter their social system, and that they also have possibilities to promote their multilateral collaboration in their relations with third countries, with the developing countries in particular, in various domains of the economy, Constantin Dascalescu stated:

In our opinion, the main stress in this activity should fall on the achievement of concrete actions of collaboration and cooperation especially as regards the building of economic units and the delivery of machines, equipment and installations. The programmes of multilateral collaboration adopted in this sense within the organization are unsatisfactorily implemented. That is why the main efforts must be directed at present towards the organization of negotiations for each and every unit, between the foreign trade organizations and enterprises concerned, the tendency being avoided of shifting this activity towards questions of an organizational character or questions related to the elaboration of further normative documents.

Likewise, in the spirit of the complex programme's provisions, the Romanian side declares for the intensification of inter-changes of information and the achievement of broad consultations on various questions of mutual interest related to the relations with third countries, among the sides concerned.

Working for a broad development of mutually advantageous economic collaboration among all states, regardless of social system, Romania firmly declares against any "sanctions" and measures of a discriminatory character which run counter to the generally accepted norms of in international law, to the provisions of UN Charter and Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, jeopardizing the economic interests of all peoples and undermining confidence among nations. The interests of peace, detente and international collaboration demand that the USA and the other NATO countries give up such anachronical [as received] and harmful measures, eliminate from international relations any actions that mean interference in other peoples' affairs.

It is more necessary then ever before that all countries, all the progressive and democratic forces rally their efforts to fight against the policy of force and confrontation, for an active policy of peace, understanding and collaboration, for the peaceful settlement of all interstate litigious questions.

The socialist countries have the noble mission -- and Romania works firmly in this direction -- to place themselves in the front ranks of the struggle for international peace, detente and security, for the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, for the fulfillment of mankind's most ardent aspirations, the building of a world free of weapons and wars, a world of security, national independence and collaboration on the whole planet, the Romanian prime minister said in conclusion mentioning that the Romanian delegation agreed in principle to the draft resolution of the session elaborated by the Executive Committee.

Stoph Address

AU121540 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 82 p 6

[Report on address by Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers chairman, at the CEMA meeting in Budapest on 8 June]

[Text] In his address at the 36th CEMA meeting in Budapest on Tuesday, Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers chairman, reaffirmed the consistent peace course of the GDR on the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.

He declared: "In implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the GDR working people, with a great readiness to perform, are working to strengthen our republic's economy. They are also exerting every effort so the GDR will meet its responsibility as a factor for peace on the dividing line between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The policy presently pursued by the United States -- to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries and to change the existing military balance in its favor -- has resulted in an aggravation of the international situation such as has not been seen since the end of World War II. By measures of confrontation and boycott the development of the socialist countries is to be made more difficult and the entire socialist community is to be damaged."

Growing Authority of Socialism

The GDR prime minister continued: "In our foreign political approach, which is attuned to the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, we are trying to contribute toward progress on the way to arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. The new initiatives of Leonid Brezhnev on disarmament and securing peace have the unanimous support of the GDR people. In view of the crisis-like development in the capitalist countries, the vital strength of socialism and its deeply humanist character clearly come out. The strengthening of socialism and the growth of its international authority have accelerated the advance of the peoples toward their national and social liberation.

"The presence of the delegates from the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Mozambique and of Socialist Ethiopia express the firm alliance of the community of socialist states with the young national states which are entering the path of socialist reshaping. We support an active involvement of these countries in the work of CEMA, and are in favor of concentrating cooperation on such fields as are of mutual advantage for the participating partners."

In his statement Willi Stoph declared that the GDR is determined to consistently continue the unity of economic and social policy under the more complicated conditions of the 1980's, as has been decided by the 10th SED Congress. In this connection he praised the great achievements of the GDR working people for continuing the improvements reached in 1981 for economic efficiency in subsequent years.

Concentration on Top Achievements

"By using important material, personnel and financial means, science and technology are directed even more purposefully on tasks of the energy and material economy, on achieving top products which are competitive from an international viewpoint, as well as on accelerating socialist rationalization," the prime minister said. "To achieve the highest levels of performance in the joint introduction of high-level technologies, and cooperation for the development and application of the most modern productive forces -- which will be advantageous for all sides participating -- we will undertake every effort to consistently deepen cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries. Here, the implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation with the USSR through 1990 is the core. On the basis of this program a new quality of cooperation has been achieved. It decisively contributes toward more effective research work in the GDR, toward concentration on the main tasks, toward shortening the research and development times, as well as toward more expedient use of the results in production."

Willi Stoph referred to the fact that at present there are 140 governmental and ministerial agreements between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of guaranteeing raw material supplies, of research and development, specialization and cooperation of production, intensification and rationalization, as well as higher refinement of raw materials and industrial materials. The GDR is also successfully cooperating with the other CEMA countries in implementing agreements on specialization and cooperation in science, technology and production.

"For the further strengthening of our community of states we regard securing the raw material, fuel and energy basis as the prime strategic task," the speaker stressed. "In our opinion this must therefore also be the center of work on the bilateral and multilateral coordination of plans for the 1986-1990 period."

Referring to the report of the multilateral government commission for specialization and cooperation of equipment for power plants, Willi Stoph stated: "Also for the GDR, increasing the output of electrical energy on the basis of nuclear energy in the 1990's is the decisive possibility for meeting the increasing demand."

Increasing Role of Microelectronics

"We support the drafting of additional proposals for deepening specialization and cooperation in this field, as well as for materially ensuring the production," he added.

The prime minister subsequently explained the GDR's agreement to sign, during the CEMA session, the general agreement on microprocessors and robot technology, as well as the agreement on specialization and cooperation in microelectronic components for computer technology. "The performance and effective development of the GDR's national economy is being decisively influenced by products, technologies and techniques which are based on the application of microelectronics," Willi Stoph stated in this context. "Up to 1985, 20-25 percent of the planned increase in labor productivity and 24 percent of the material and power savings that are to be ensured by science and technology will be obtained through extensive national economic exploitation of microelectronics."

In this context the premier recalled the GDR's target of employing 45,000 industrial robots up to 1985. In the past year, the GDR concluded an agreement with the USSR on the development and manufacture of industrial robots, the implementation of which involves all major sectors of the national economy.

Willi Stoph expressed the certainty that the decisions which will be adopted at this session will help to successfully advance the national economic development of the CEMA countries in the eighties.

CEMA SESSION ON USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY ENDS

AU111936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The 42d session of the CEMA permanent commission for cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes has ended in Sofia. The commission discussed certain tasks connected with expanding this cooperation in fulfilling the long-term target-oriented program for the period up to 1990 and in the long term. Bilateral and multilateral agreements were signed that were based on the principle of scientific-technical and industrial cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

REAGAN REACTION TO MIDDLE EAST CRISIS CRITICIZED

AU141237 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 82 p 8

[Georgi Kaloyanov commentary: "Who Would Have Believed It?"]

[Text] The Israeli invasion in Lebanon is assuming threatening proportions, the situation is becoming dramatic and worldwide concern is expressed. President Reagan is "preoccupied" as well. He even considered it necessary to show his "good intentions" on this occasion.

The President is attending a NATO session in Bonn and from there he addressed an appeal to the international public urging "humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict in Lebanon." There is even more: He sent a message to Menachem Begin, the Israeli premier, asking him "to stop military actions in Lebanon at once."

All this would be very nice if the United States could be considered an observer standing aside, and if this country had no responsibility whatsoever in the Lebanese and Palestinian tragedy. This is not so. The United States is responsible for the tragedy -- indeed, it supplies the Israeli aggressor with arms and encourages it. The Israelis are invading Lebanese territory, they are sowing death and destruction, because they have a strong support to rely upon; namely, the assistance of their protector and ally from overseas.

How should we understand the message about the necessity of "an immediate cease-fire" when only 24 hours ago the U.S. delegate to the Security Council vetoed a resolution in this context. This is not all. People in Washington were in a hurry to announce that military deliveries to Israel will continue to be dispatched.

Under the impression of such hypocrisy, who can believe in the President's "good intentions" as regards Lebanon?

STATE COUNCIL RATIFIES WEAPONS CONVENTION DECREE

AU141845 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA) -- By decree of the People's Republic of Bulgaria of June 14, 1982, the convention on banning or limitation of the use of some kinds of conventional weapons, which can be considered as highly harmful or non-selective in effect, was ratified.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION FROM GRENADA ARRIVES

AU141100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] A party-government delegation from the Republic of Grenada arrived in our country today. The delegation is headed by Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada and chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo. They are visiting our country at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada. The meeting was attended by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Zhivkov Receives Prime Minister

AU141400 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, had talks with Mr Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the CC of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of Grenada.

Discussed wereissues pertaining to the relations between Bulgaria and Grenada and to the international situation. Both sides expressed readiness for promoting and deepening further bilateral contacts. They also considered the possibilities for diversification of the forms of cooperation, especially in the field of economy.

Bulgaria and Grenada maintain identical views on the matters of international situation discussed. The two sides denounced the antihuman imperialist policy against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and El Salvador. Mr Todor Zhivkov once again expressed the solidarity and support of the Bulgarian people to the revolutionary acquisitions of the people of Grenada.

Mr Maurice Bishop arrived this morning here in the head of a party and government delegation, invited on an official and friendly visit.

Toasts Exchanged at Luncheon

AU141444 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Report on toasts delivered by Todor Zhivkov and Maurice Bishop at official luncheon given in honor of the Grenada party and government delegation in Sofia on 14 June]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA) -- The growing tension is tangibly felt in Latin America as well as in the Caribbean Basin, where the American imperialism is grossly violating the rights of peoples, reviving the familiar doctrine of the "big club", said Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, dwelling on the international situation, considerably aggravated of late. Today at the official luncheon here in honour of Mr Maurice Bishop, he said: "Open threats are being levelled at socialist Cuba, at Nicaragua and Grenada, the imperialist interference has been increased in El Salvador and Guatemala. Attempts are being made to patch up new regional military and political unions with an obvious counter-revolutionary and antipopular purpose".

Further on Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the new military adventure launched by Israel in the Middle East, is evidently in complete compliance with the plans of the United States for military and political domination in the region, for the stifling of the national-liberation movement of the Arab peoples and their subordination to the imperialist interests".

Stressing the support Bulgaria is rendering the popular anti-imperialist revolution in Grenada, he said: "Along with you, we are glad that the revolutionary acquisitions of the people of Grenada are being strengthened and developed under the leadership of its vanguard -- the New Jewel Movement".

On his part Mr Maurice Bishop also pointed out that in Latin America and the Caribbean the forces who fight for social and economic progress are victims of the imperialist plans. Military economic and propaganda aggression is aimed every day against the popular forces. "But the masses in our region are not frightened by this -- there are daily manifestations of resistance against the antipopular policy of the imperialists and war-mongers not only in Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and El Salvador, but throughout our region and in the United States -- the mass peace march held only two days ago demonstrated it convincingly", said he.

Mr Maurice Bishop spoke in support of the Soviet peace initiatives. He denounced the continuing criminal moves of violence of the Zionists against the Lebanese people. "We firmly denounce the campaign of aggression against the Arab people of Palestine and especially against the Palestine Liberation Organization", said Mr Bishop.

Expressing his gratitude to Bulgaria for her tangible help to Grenada, Mr Maurice Bishop said: "We have seen in it a new and concrete manifestation of your country's loyalty to proletarian internationalism. Our sincere will is to deepen and strengthen the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and governments.

Filipov, Bishop Hold Talks

AU141923 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA) -- The party and government delegation of Grenada, that arrived this morning here led by Mr Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the CC of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of Grenada, had talks with a Bulgarian party and government delegation, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria. A wide range of questions pertaining to Bulgaro-Grenada economic and techno-scientific cooperation were discussed. Special attention was paid to the possibilities for expanding and diversifying the economic relations. On the Bulgarian side present at the talks were: Mr Andrey Lukanov - candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mrs Mariya Zakharieva - deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Boyko Dimitrov - Bulgaria's ambassador to Grenada.

The delegation of Grenada included also Mr Unison Whiteman, member of the Politburo of the CC of the New Jewel Movement and minister of foreign affairs, Mr (Lime James) - member of the CC of the movement and deputy-minister of internal affairs, and Mr Richard Jacobs - Grenada's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

BTA Observer Lauds Relations

AU141939 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 14 Jun 82

[BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov article: "Identical Positions"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA) -- The official and friendly visit of a party and government delegation of Grenada, led by the prime minister of the popular revolutionary government of that small country in the region of the Caribbean Basin and Latin America, is interesting in many respects.

The visit is illustrative of the development of the world revolutionary process, of the changed and constantly changing world in which more and more new countries appear at the international scene to live an independent political life and work for social progress, countries known until recently as geographical nations alone, kept in oblivion by their former colonial and imperialist rulers.

On the other hand this visit, made at the invitation of the first Bulgarian party leader and head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, as well as the relations of friendship and solidarity which Bulgaria established with free Grenada, is a manifestation of proletarian internationalism as practised by socialist Bulgaria in regard to the newly-liberated countries and peoples still fighting for national and social independence. These feelings of solidarity are mutual. They rest on common vital interests.

At their meeting today Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Maurice Bishop spoke the same language on the most important international problems and events, on the equal interests of small and big countries. Equal was also their concern over the cause of peace and detente, threatened by the hegemonic and aggressive policy of the forces of imperialism; identical were their views on the basic problems of disarmament. Identical were their positions in regard to the dangerous plans of imperialism for the deployment of new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe and on the brutal imperialist interventions against the liberation movements in Latin America, Asia, Africa. With identical vigour they condemned also the latest Israeli-Zionist aggression in the Middle East.

As these talks show, the great geographical distance between the two countries, inspired as they are by the ideas of social progress and socialist development, of peace and peaceful international cooperation, stands to obstacle to their mutual acquaintance and closeness. Undoubtedly the Zhivkov - Bishop talks in Sofia will provide a fresh impetus to the development and enrichment of cooperation in the political sphere on the international stage and of the economic and cultural relations between Bulgaria and Grenada.

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 12 JUNE

AU121640 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia led by its Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba has arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Milko Balev and Ognyan Doynov, as well as by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee and other officials.

Talks Begin in Sofia

AU121646 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jun (BTA) -- Mr Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, is here on a visit as head of a delegation. At the talks which began here today with a Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, questions of Bulgaro-Zambian cooperation and of the international situation are being discussed. After the plenary session the talks will proceed in commissions. There will be discussed the cooperation of the BCP and UNIP as well as Bulgaro-Zambian political, economic and cultural relations.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU141922 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, received Mr Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), who is visiting Bulgaria at the head of a party delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by the member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the party, Mr Aleksandur Lilov. [as received] The Bulgarian delegation included also Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Unanimous was the opinion expressed that the visit of the Zambian delegation is a new step in the deepening of the political, economic and cultural ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the United National Independence Party, between Bulgaria and Zambia.

Cooperation protocols were signed between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the United National Independence Party in the period of 1982-1983 and on issues of the economic cooperation, and also a coordinated (?note) for cooperation between the two parties in the sphere of science and culture.

REPORTAGE ON GEORGI DIMITROV CONFERENCE

CPSU's Ponomarev Arrives

AU141358 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, Jun 14 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union arrived here today, led by Mr Boris Ponomarev, candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU. The delegation will take part in "The Cause of Georgi Dimitrov and the World Today" international theoretical conference here. More than 130 foreign delegations will take part in the conference, 84 of whom are sent by communist and workers' parties, 50 - by socialist, democratic and progressive parties, movements and national fronts, by world and other organizations.

More than 50 of these delegations will be headed by the top leaders of the corresponding parties and organizations. Such a representative forum of the world progressive public is called for the first time in the world.

Zhivkov Receives CPSU Members

AU141934 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary-general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today Mr Boris Ponomarev, candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and Mr Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, who arrived here today for participation in "The Cause of Goergi Dimitrov and the World Today" international theoretical conference.

At the ensuing talks Mr Boris Ponomarev once again expressed the high assessment of the CPSU and the Soviet people of the cause of Georgi Dimitrov, of his role and contribution to the development of the Bulgarian Communist Party, to the construction of socialism in Bulgaria, to the cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement in the struggle against fascism and war, for peace, democracy and social progress. He underlined the topicality of the ideas of Dimitrov under the contemporary conditions for the achievement of unity of action of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace and disarmament.

Foreign Delegations Arrive

AU141429 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] The international theoretical conference devoted to the subject "Georgi Dimitrov's Work and Our Epoch" will open in a few days in Sofia. Several foreign delegations have arrived in our capital to participate in the conference. They are as follows: a Greek Communist Party delegation, headed by Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, a Brazilian delegation, headed by (Salamao Malina), member of the Political Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee; a delegation of the African National Congress, headed by Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the congress; a delegation of the South African Communist Party, headed by Moses Mabida, secretary general of the party, and a delegation of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], headed by David Meroro, national chairman of the party.

These delegations were welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; by Yordan Kirov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, as well as by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee and the Fatherland Front National Council.

More Delegations Arrive

AU141425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Sofia to participate in the international theoretical conference devoted to the subject "Georgi Dimitrov's Work and Our Epoch": a delegation from Pakistan, headed by (Muhammad Akran), member of the Pakistani Socialist Party Central Committee; a delegation from Madagascar, headed by (Rakotomalala Manana Ignas), Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence; as well as a delegation of the Netherlands Communist Party, headed by (Keis Emkers), member of the Central Committee.

The delegations were welcomed by Georgi Atanasov, and Misho Mishev, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, as well as by heads of departments and other high-ranking functionaries from the BCP Central Committee and the Fatherland Front National Council.

Zhivkov Opening Speech

AU150753 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at the international theoretical conference devoted to Georgi Dimitrov's birth centennial, at the Sofia Palace of Culture on 15 June 1982 -- live]

[Text] Comrades, esteemed guests, friends and fellow-workers, the first words I have to say to you are words of deep and sincere gratitude to you, our guests, to your parties, organizations, movements and peoples, for accepting our invitation to participate in this conference devoted to the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov's birth. You are our dear and desired guests. I also express cordial gratitude on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, which is the organizer of this conference. Your presence here, in this hall, at this international forum in Georgi Dimitrov's motherland, is a great honor for us, for the BCP, for all Bulgarian communists and for all Bulgarians for whom the immortal Georgi Dimitrov is their great son. They also express their cordial gratitude to you.

We can only say with great joy and satisfaction that there are delegations from all parts of the world at this conference. They are delegations of parties, organizations, and movements which are led by authoritative, loved and respected figures of the respective parties, countries, movements and peoples. We must also note with great satisfaction that veterans of the revolutionary movements, fellow-workers of Georgi Dimitrov are here, at this conference. They are living representatives of militant traditions and will always be a source of inspiration for us in our struggle for a better life, for social justice, for peace and understanding among the peoples.

Your participation in our conference undoubtedly plays and will play a major role in this forum which is dedicated to the great son of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist movement. It will be a new step forward toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and will stimulate the strength and efforts of progressive mankind in the struggle against militarism, as well as for peace and understanding among the peoples and for lasting peace in the world.

We, the Bulgarian communists, are hosts to this conference and we are gratified by the fact that we will create conditions for you so that your stay in our country may be both useful and pleasant. This forum will no doubt be held in a Dimitrov-like spirit, in a spirit of friendship, constructiveness, innovation and a courageous view of the present problems and of their solution in the interest of all working people in the world and of all mankind.

We take the liberty, esteemed guests, to propose that our delegation, the BCP Central Committee delegation, should chair the sessions of this conference. It is good manners to serve one's guests. Therefore, we propose that we chair the sessions. As you see, this proposal is a supreme expression of democracy -- we will chair and you will take the floor. Jokes are jokes, but I think that from the point of view of expediency in work and in the practical proceedings of our forum, it will be expedient to assign our delegation to chair the sessions of the conference. I see no other motions and, therefore, I can establish that the proposal is unanimously accepted. In addition to this, I propose that the statements made at our forum be delivered at plenary sessions of individual sections. The reason for this is that it will offer an opportunity to more fully democratize the work of our forum, and also the possibility for anybody to take the floor if he wishes to do so. I also propose that the statements be made according to the order of their listing. If there are no other proposals we can consider that these two proposals on the proceedings of our forum also approved.

In a fraternal and friendly manner and with a Bulgarian "welcome" to the motherland of Georgi Dimitrov, I express cordial greetings and wish you a useful and pleasant visit in Bulgaria. I thus declare open the international theoretical conference dedicated to the cause of Georgi Dimitrov and the present day, and I wish full success to this conference. [applause] I give the floor to Academician Boris Ponomarev, head of the CPSU Central Committee delegation, Politburo candidate member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and fellow worker of Georgi Dimitrov.

BTA Report on Program

AU121458 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jun (BTA) -- Bulgaria and the world are celebrating Georgi Dimitrov. No doubt, the period June 14 through 18 will mark the culmination of the events continuing for several months now the world over, connected with the centennial of the birth of the famous figure of the international communist and workers' movement and a great son of the Bulgarian people.

It has already been announced that on June 15th in the people's Palace of Culture there will gather representatives of more than 120 communist, workers', socialist and other progressive parties, national liberation and revolutionary and democratic movements, of seven international organisations, to attend the theoretical conference on the subject "Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and Our Present Day."

At least 50 general and first secretaries and chairmen of communist and workers' parties, prominent communist figures, scientists and Georgi Dimitrov's co-workers have confirmed their participation.

The conference will last three days. It is organized by the CC of the BCP and will proceed in plenary sessions and in sections. According to the preliminary programme it will be opened by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, who will also deliver a closing speech on June 17th.

Commemorative celebrations will be held all over the country -- a retreat-rally in memory of Dimitrov will be held on the 17th in his native village of Kovachevtsi, County of Pernik, and the very solemn celebration will take place on June 18th, the day of his birth, in Sofia at a special National Assembly session where Mr Todor Zhivkov is expected to have a speech again.

VASEV ILL, VELCHEV ELECTED COMMITTEE'S PRESIDENT

AU111410 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 11 Jun (BTA) -- At a plenary session of the Committee for Balkan Understanding and Cooperation, a report on its work was discussed and a programme for its future work was approved. The plenary session accepted the request of Mr Slavcho Vasev to be released from the post of president on medical grounds. Mr Boris Velchev was elected president of the Committee for Balkan Understanding and Cooperation.

MIKHAYLOV MEETS, HONORS VARNA SCHOOL DELEGATES

AU111944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] In Varna, Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov met the leaders of the delegations and eminent scientists attending the 12th session of the Academician Todor Pavlov International School on Marxist-Leninist Philosophy. He spoke in detail about the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and about the tasks which Bulgaria is facing for building a developed socialist society. He devoted special attention to the works and the theoretical-political legacy of Georgi Dimitrov, to their particular topicality in building the socialist social system, and to their role in strengthening the unity of the international communist movement and of the world progressive forces in the struggle for peace.

Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov presented Bulgarian 1,300th anniversary Jubilee Medals to members of the scientific council and to the most active members of the International Marxist-Leninist School for their intense participation in the multilateral and bilateral cooperation in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, and for their contribution to stabilizing and developing the school as an acting forum for enriching the theory of social development.

ZHIVKOV, DOYNOV RETURN HOME FROM KIEV 11 JUNE

AU111223 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, and Comrade Ognyan Doynov, have returned home from Kiev where they paid a working visit at the invitation of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee.

"At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov was cordially welcomed by Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Kiril Zarev; Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, as well as members of the Soviet Embassy staff to Bulgaria led by Boris (?Stalichev), Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim in Sofia."

During his visit in Kiev Todor Zhivkov met Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, with whom he visited some industrial projects and institutes.

BTA Report on Visit

AU111510 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 11 Jun (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council returned from the Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic.

He was on a four-day business visit there at the invitation of the CC of the Ukraine Communist Party.

Mr Todor Zhivkov was accompanied by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP; by Mr Stoyan Markov, chief of the "industrial" department of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr Radoslav Todorov, director general of the Metalokeramika scientific and industrial corporation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov met Mr Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the CC of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

There was expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that with every passing year Bulgaro-Soviet relations become ever deeper and closer and are an illustrative example of socialist internationalism in action.

Mr Vladimir Shcherbitskiy decorated Mr Todor Zhivkov with the medal "in memory of the 1500th anniversary of Kiev". Persons who have given their contribution to the economic, social and cultural development of that town are decorated with this medal.

Mr Shcherbitskiy said that the award is a confirmation of the friendly feeling of the Soviet people towards the Bulgarian people, of the respect for the BCP and for its first leader.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that in the future he will continue to make every possible effort for further strengthening the friendship and all-round cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, between the Bulgarian and the Soviet people.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and the persons accompanying him were shown round the Sergey Korolyov industrial corporation which has been recently awarded for its high results achieved in the industrial transfer of the scientific organization of the production process and in the automation of the manual labour.

Mr Todor Zhivkov visited also the institute on the problems of the knowledge of materials with the Ukraine Academy of Sciences -- the USSR's biggest scientific and research centre of that kind. The institute is the USSR's basic organization in the development of the technologies of metaloceramics. Since 1978 it plays the role of a coordination centre of the techno-scientific cooperation among the CMEA member countries in this field.

Mr Todor Zhivkov visited the Kiev branch of the Lenin central museum. In the book for honorable guests he wrote: "Under the banner of Lenin, shoulder to shoulder with our Soviet friends and brothers, we have built up contemporary socialist Bulgaria. Under the banner of Lenin, shoulder to shoulder with their Soviet friends and brothers will our sons and grand-sons walk, too". Mr Todor Zhivkov was shown round also the memorial complex Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic-(?Complex)-1945".

BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 12 JUNE

AU121800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Vasil Tsanov has returned home from Moscow. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Misho Mishev and other high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

FILIPOV SHOWN NEW SOVIET AIRCRAFT, IL-86

AU111024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] This morning Comrades Grisha Filipov, Andrey Lukanov and Kiril Zarev inspected the Soviet wide-bodies passenger aircraft IL-86 which is in our country for demonstration flights. (Khenkhrik Novozhkov), chief designer of the Ilyushin Aircraft Design Bureau, explained the features of the aircraft, which has been built on the basis of new technical innovations.

Later Comrade Grisha Filipov received the visiting USSR Minister of the Maritime Fleet Timofey Guzenko. The meeting was attended by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and by (Boris Starostin), charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

COMMUNIQUE ON JAPANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU121646 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jun (BTA) -- The Bulgarian trade unions and the trade unions of Japan (Sohyo) are unanimous in assessing that in the present complicated international situation there is no more important and pressing task than the struggle to preserve peace, for disarmament and averting the danger of a nuclear war. Stress is laid in the communique on the talks held here between a Bulgarian trade union delegation led by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Trade Unions, and a delegation of the general Sohyo council led by Chairman (Motofumi Makieda), on the conviction of the two delegations that the second special UN General Assembly session will lay the beginning of a new stage in the struggle against the war danger hanging over mankind.

The role of the trade unions in the struggle for safeguarding the world peace is emphasized.

The Sohyo representatives reported on the scale of the mass actions against the nuclear arms race and in particular on the actions held in Hiroshima with 200 thousand participants and in Tokyo with 400 thousand. The delegations assess the contacts between the Bulgarian trade unions and Sohyo and between a number of branch trade unions of the two countries as good. They think that the present talks are a contribution to the consolidation of the cooperation between the two trade union centres.

LCY'S MINIC WELCOMED BY TODOROV IN SOFIA

LD141240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Sofia, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Sofia today. He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly. Danilo Puric, Yugoslav ambassador in Sofia, was also in the welcoming party.

STANISHEV RECEIVES FRG RULING PARTY OFFICIAL

AU131939 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jun (BTA) -- Mr (Eberhard Dingels), head of the International Department of the German Social-Democratic Party, who was on a short business visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP, left for home.

During his stay he had a talk with Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. In a frank and friendly atmosphere views were exchanged on a number of topical international matters and other problems of mutual interest. At the meeting stress was laid on the mutual desire for furthering the relations between the two parties.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN -- The State Council has issued a decree relieving Todor Petkov Dichev from his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Japan and to the Republic of the Philippines. Angel Simeonov Angelov has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to Japan. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 82 p 2 AU]

IVANOV RECEIVES AMBASSADORS -- (Horm Nam Hong), ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Pierre Ndikumana, ambassador of the Republic of Burundi, arrived in Bulgaria and were received consecutively by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, on their forthcoming presentation of credentials. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jun 82 p 2 AU]

HUSAK-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR ASSESSED

LD112206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government have discussed a report on the visit of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation to the Soviet Union from 1 to 4 June of this year. They expressed full agreement with the actions of the delegation, led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, and with the conclusions of the talks with the USSR party and government delegation, led by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, as embodied in the joint communique.

The party Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government assessed the visit of our top-level delegation to the Soviet Union as a new and convincing manifestation of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship which confirmed the firmness of the fraternal ties between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union which are developing successfully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the 1970 treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation.

Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation are becoming literally a matter for the widest masses of the working people. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government highly praised the results of mutual Czechoslovakia-Soviet cooperation in many different spheres of social life, the high level of coordination and collaboration of both sides in all spheres, the relations which are growing deeper day by day between party and state bodies, social organizations, linked regions, towns, districts, enterprises and institutions. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government considered exceedingly important the further development and strengthening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, and the strengthening of cooperation and specialization in research and production. In this connection they voiced support for the ideas and suggestions of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev which he expressed during the course of the Czechoslovak-Soviet talks. They emphasized in particular Czechoslovakia's interest in further developing cooperation in nuclear energy, in modernizing and expanding light and food industry in the Soviet Union, in the sphere of the most advanced electronic technology, industrial robotization, numerically controlled machine tools and in other sectors of technical development. They attached great importance to coordinating the national economic plans for the current and for the next 5-year plan, as well as for the period after 1990.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government noted with satisfaction that the talks of the two delegations again confirmed the complete unity of opinions and standpoints on all current issues of present international development and of the communist and workers movement. They declared that the corner stone of Czechoslovak foreign policy was, is, and will continue to be firm friendship, alliance and continually developing cooperation with the Soviet Union and close collaboration with the other socialist countries.

They expressed the conviction that the visit of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation to the Soviet Union would be a further stimulus for strengthening friendship and mutual Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the interests of both countries, the entire socialist community and the world communist movement, and the good of the cause of socialism, peace and progress throughout the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government delegated to the appropriate party and state bodies the task of ensuring the working out and implementation of the conclusions resulting from the Czechoslovak-Soviet talks.

COMMENTARY ON WESTERN SUMMIT, REAGAN VISIT

Daily on Versailles Meeting

AU101535 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 82 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the column "Note": "Reagan Has Problems"]

[Text] The fact that a "joint declaration," and not the traditional "concluding communique" was adopted in Versailles is telling testimony to the course taken by the meeting of the representatives of seven prominent capitalist states. Conflicts are being generally mentioned.

In the last few years the United States has been finding it increasingly difficult to manipulate [dirigovat] its allies. Now President Reagan can be sure of this. Despite urgent and -- as the French spokesman said, "cogent" -- speeches, he did not succeed in enlisting partners for unreserved support of his aggressive Western policy, above all in relation to the socialist states. American pressure -- for a long time now the inevitable U.S. method of "convincing" the allies -- has forced the participants in the Versailles meeting to express several general standpoints which Washington likes to hear. But they take the form of verbal declarations rather than the uncompromising commitment which the American delegation had been striving to achieve.

This was particularly manifested in the discussion of economic problems, where things culminated in an open clash. The majority of America's allies has refused Reagan's demand for economic sanctions, for further substantial trade limitations and for the policy of economic pressure and extortion toward the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Of course, the countries of Western Europe, as well as Japan and Canada, are heeding their own economic interests in this, recognizing the advantageous nature of trade with the socialist countries. After all, they are not willing to further aggravate their economic situation, which is onerous as it is, through far-reaching and weighty measures which would harm international commerce. Not everybody in the camp of the American allies is so blind as to not see that President Reagan's foreign-political doctrine also wants to achieve mercenary aims and economic advantages at the cost of political friends who, in American eyes, are simultaneously dangerous and capable economic competitors.

French President Mitterrand declared that "trade and economic cooperation with the socialist countries should not be a tool for evoking tension; on the contrary, it should make it possible to return to a dialogue and to support it." This is already the formulation of a certain kind of opposition against President Reagan -- one which criticizes one of the pivotal U.S. ideas and concepts. Similar opinions have been voiced by West German Chancellor Schmidt, and they also enjoy the sympathies of other influential politicians in the bourgeois world.

It is believed that the United States is preparing its main campaign for pushing through the Reagan policy only for the NATO session in Bonn, which follows the Versailles meeting. Quite definitely President Reagan -- who arrived in Western Europe with great hopes -- does not imagine that he has exhausted every possibility for again lining up America's allies under the American baton.

Reagan's London Speech

AU111330 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jun 82 p 7

[CTK London dispatch: "Reagan's 'Crusade'; The U.S. President's Speech in the British Parliament"]

[Text] London (CTK) -- Yesterday in London U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered a speech before members of both houses of the British Parliament, which was in effect the prelude to his speech at the NATO summit meeting in Bonn at the end of the week.

A group of labor MP's boycotted Reagan's speech, in protest against the United States' reactionary policy. Moreover, while Reagan was addressing the deputies and lords, a festival for peace and freedom started near Parliament.

In his speech to the British Parliament, President Reagan brandished the words peace and freedom in all cases but never forgot to add: "Our military strength is the prerequisite for peace."

Reagan did not hide his grief, not only at the defeats of counterrevolution in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968 but also at the Polish authorities' resolute action against anarchy in the country. He made direct calls for ideological subversion and for slandering everything that does not suit U.S. criteria. He even announced some sort of a "crusade" against communism.

Reagan nominally denounced the Israeli invasion in Lebanon but did not say anything about the United States' intention to stop supporting Tel Aviv in its aggressive policy. Equally, he assured Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government of support in its warmongering policy in their conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands. According to the U.S. President, the election farce in El Salvador was an example of freedom and democracy. He generously "overlooked" the terror and mass murders by the military junta, which retains its power only owing to Washington's help.

It was symptomatic that the U.S. President did not present a single realistic proposal that could be interpreted as a sincere attempt to reduce international tension.

Bundestag Speech

AU111435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 82 p 7

[Jan Kovarik Bonn dispatch: "Policy From the Position of Strength; The American President Started His Visit to the FRG"]

[Text] Bonn, 9 Jun -- The American President Ronald Reagan arrived on Wednesday for his visit to the FRG. After his arrival, he had a 2-hour long exchange of views with West German Chancellor Schmidt on current international political problems.

The main item on the agenda of the first day of his stay was his speech in the Bundestag [federal parliament] which -- as local information media vehemently heralded -- was to document a "more moderate foreign political line." However, the exact opposite happened. The proposition that "only a strong America and a strong NATO" can contribute to preserving peace ran like a scarlet thread through the fabric of Reagan's speech. What does it mean? Besides building new strategic weapons, Washington also wants to step up its conventional armament and to force the West European allies to act likewise. He indirectly reproached them for their lack of enthusiasm over the arms program.

Reagan talked a great deal about peace, freedom and democracy but at the same time he defended the high military budget requiring enormous scarifices from ordinary Americans. Before the West German deputies he conjured up the bogey of the "threat from the East," from which Western Europe and the FRG in particular must be protected. He accused the peace movement of pursuing unrealistic goals and demagogically claimed that armament allegedly reduces the risk of war. At the same time he justified NATO's decision on new nuclear missiles and tried to make his audience believe that, next to the existing American nuclear devices, there are no French and no British intermediate-range missiles that are part of the military equilibrium.

As to the barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the British colonial war in the Malvinas, there was somehow no room left for them in Reagan's speech. Instead, accompanied by the applause of CDU/CSU deputies, he interfered in a bullying manner in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

During Reagan's visit, Bonn resembles a beleaguered city. Its population cannot come in contact with the American guest. The 17,000 West German and several hundred American policemen are thus a symbol of Reagan's fear -- the protagonist of a war apocalypse -- of the FRG peace forces.

Reaction to 'Bonn Declaration'

LD120926 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Prague -- Peace is seen by those in the Pentagon and Brussels as a fruit of the policy from the position of strength and "deterrent nuclear strategy," and they would like determine what is sufficient for the defence of the socialist community, and to render impossible the support given to the developing countries, especially by the Soviet Union, for the defence of their independence and freedom, RUDE PRAVO said today.

Commenting on the recent NATO summit meeting in Bonn, the paper said that it was no surprise that some Western politicians hailed the American President's "peace proposals" several months ago, but it is surprising that they still do so today when it is known that the proposals are calculated to be inacceptable to the Soviet Union. Their purpose is to "prove" Soviet lack of will to negotiate and to "justify" new armament.

Since even West German, British and French experts already admit that Reagan's "initiatives" are orientated to weaken the Soviet Union, it should be no problem for NATO officials to grasp the meaning of American proposals.

"The highlight of the 'Bonn declaration' was to be the passage about East-West dialogue. It is no secret that the mere word detente drives Reagan and his ministers mad. They have allies not only in Thatcher, but also in Kohl and Strauss, and these advised the White House to leave, for purely tactical reasons, the term detente in the document, but to put before it the word 'real'," RUDE PRAVO said.

"NATO wants to smuggle into detente interference into the internal affairs of other states and threats to limit trade and economic relations. Detente, with which the European nations still link their faith in better atmosphere, is to be turned into an instrument of manipulation and blackmail. However, there is only a single detente whether anybody beyond the ocean or in Bavaria likes it or not," the paper stressed.

LEADERS ATTEND LIDICE PEACE RALLY 12 JUNE

LD122030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The participants in the peace rally in Lidice today stressed the topical bequest of the Lidice tragedy in the struggle of progressive mankind for peace, against fascism and war, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of razing of this village by German fascists.

Those taking part in the rally cordially welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the Federal and Czech Government, of the Federal Assembly, of the Czech National Council and Czechoslovak and Czech National Front Central Committees, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

The other members of the delegation were: Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik CPCZ Central Committee secretaries; Marie Kabrehelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; Miroslav Kapka chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other members of our political and public life.

Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin, greeted those taking part in the rally. In his speech he spoke in depth about the issues of war and peace, about the USSR peace proposals and about Leonid Brezhnev's remarks expressing the hope that Soviet restraint and constructive steps will make the United States administration follow the path of political realism and approach the problems of arms reduction and limitation with greater responsibility. This would correspond to the real wishes of the nations.

The participants in the peace rally expressed in an approved resolution their uneasiness over the threatening danger of a new war and expressed support for the peace program of the USSR. They stressed that along with the progressive forces in the world we will fulfill the everlasting bequest of those who gave their lives in Lidice 40 years ago, with a firm struggle for peace and social progress.

Comrade Gustav Husak and the other members of the delegation laid a joint wreath of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the Federal Government, the Federal Assembly and the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee and paid tribute to the memory of the Lidice martyrs.

Indra Address

LD121800 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 12 Jun (CTK) -- A huge peace rally took place on Saturday in Lidice to mark the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of the Bohemian village which the German fascists razed and massacred its population on June 10, 1942.

The participants in the rally included a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Federal and Czech Governments, the Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, and the central committees of the Czechoslovak and Czech National Fronts, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, president, and chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

The main speech at the rally was delivered by Alois Indra, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Federal Assembly Chairman.

"The Lidice Memorial reminds us of the sacrifices of all fighters against Nazism, and exhorts mankind to struggle for a just peace", Alois Indira said.

"For the Nazis, the crime in Lidice was nothing out of the ordinary. It was not an act committed by several Nazi powercrazy bigwigs. Nor can it be justified as an act of revenge for the death of the mass murderer Reinhard Heydrich. The whole world knows that the list of the fascist atrocities is extremely long. It includes Guenica in Spain, Marzabotto in Italy, Oradour in France, Coventry in England," Alois Indira said, and mentioned also the fate of other destroyed villages in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia and Greece.

"Gross class and social oppression, ruthless enslavement of nations and bestiality were, are and always will be inherent to fascism. This was true of Hitler, Franco, Mussolini, Somoza, the Greek colonels, and is true also of Pinochet, the Salvadorean junta, just as of the racists in South Africa and the South Korean puppet regime", Alois Indira said.

"The victory of the allies over Hitlerite Nazism saved the enslaved European nations from the fate of Lidice. For centuries, the Czechoslovak people will remember with gratitude the heroism of the Soviet Army which bore the brunt of the Second World War and incontestably contributed the decisive share to the defeat of Nazism."

"Armed with historical experience, true to the bequest of its fallen, our people decided to ensure the security of their country by alliance with the Soviet Union, alliance with those to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for our freedom," Alois Indra said.

"Alliance with the Soviet Union is the keystone of our socialist construction. Primarily thanks to it, we have been able to live and work in peace for almost four decades".

Alois Indra went on to say that the Czechoslovak party and government delegation saw during the recent visit to the Soviet Union how tirelessly, resolutely and prudently the officials of the Soviet Communist Party and the state strive for the preservation of peace, disarmament, and peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems.

"We have confirmed again our full support for the Soviet peace endeavour, and we have spoken in favor of joint steps of the socialist countries and all peace-loving and progressive forces," he said.

"In harmony with the world public opinion and the stand of the U.N. Security Council, we denounce the latest cruel Israeli aggression against Lebanon and against the Arab people of Palestine. No 'local war', however distant geographically, can leave us calm, as it can be at any time the flashpoint of a war nuclear fire. We shall always believe that all outstanding issues can be solved by negotiations," Alois Indra stressed.

"We agree with Comrade Brezhnev's opinion that some of the steps recently taken by American President Reagan are a 'step in the correct direction'. However, words can have due weight only if they are accompanied by corresponding deeds. It is impossible to speak about peace and at the same time to spin the wheel of the arms race, incite hostility towards the socialist countries, to interfere in their internal affairs, to attempt to talk to them from the position of strength and enforce upon them unilaterally disadvantageous terms," Alois Indra continued.

"The world may not be deceived by talks in Vienna and Geneva, to pretend willingness to talk also about strategic weapons and at the same time to continue at full speed preparation for the deployment of medium-range missiles in several Western states. It is impossible to invoke the Helsinki Final Act and at the same time to torpedo trade with the socialist countries by discriminatory measures. Mankind refuses to live under the Damocles sword of war. We cannot agree with deceptive views about the possibility of a 'limited nuclear conflict'. There is only one possibility for mankind to survive and to prevent our planet from becoming scorched earth: peace," Alois Indra emphasized.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH ANGOLA'S JORGE IN NEW YORK

LD121508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament and Czechoslovak foreign minister, met Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge in New York. They exchanged views on the key issues of disarmament which are on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session. The two ministers also assessed the state of Czechoslovak-Angolan relations and the future of their further all-round advancement, and discussed the international situation, in particular issues related to South Africa.

WEST GERMAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES, MET BY KORCAK

LD132148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, arrived by air today for a visit to Czechoslovakia. The West German guest was met at Ruzyne Airport by Josef Korcak, Czech premier, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, Zdenek Zuska, Czech deputy premier, and other government representatives.

CPCZ'S BILAK HEADS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

LD141642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] A CPCZ delegation, headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, left by air for Sofia today at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. Its members also include Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Snitil, director of the Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and Michal Stefanak, deputy departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation will take part in the International Theoretical Conference devoted to the life and work of Georgi Dimitrov which will take place on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth.

STROUGAL MEETS ROMANIAN COUNTERPART IN BUDAPEST

AU141229 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jun 82 p 7

[CTK, Jan V. Svec and Boris Latta report: "The 36th CEMA Session Ended in Budapest; Common Efforts for a Greater Degree of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Lubomir Strougal, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 36th CEMA session and CSSR premier, met yesterday in Budapest with Romanian Premier C. Dascalescu. In a working talk they discussed some topical longterm [perspektivne] questions concerning the further deepening of economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Chnoupek Meets Indian Official

LD150858 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is leading the Czechoslovak delegation to the second extraordinary UN General Assembly session on disarmament, has met with Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Indian Republic Narasimha Rao in New York. In a friendly talk the two ministers assessed certain areas of Czechoslovak-Indian relations and exchanged opinions on key issues of disarmament linked to the agenda of yesterday's UN General Assembly session.

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ARABS, ASSURES 'FULL SUPPORT'

QU141223 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Meeting With Representatives of the Arab Diplomatic Corps; They Expressed Appreciation of the Czechoslovak Stance"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- J. Knizka, first deputy CSSR minister of foreign affairs, representing the minister of foreign affairs, received at Prague Cenin Palace yesterday the representatives of the diplomatic missions of the Republic of Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the PDRY, the Yemen Arab Republic, the Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Sudan, the Republic of Tunisia, the leading secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah and the PLO's leading representative in the CSSR. The reception was attended by S. Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

During the talk, the representatives of the Arab diplomatic corps in the CSSR provided information about the dangerous situation in the Middle East, which was ensured as the consequence of the brutal Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

They highly valued the support provided by the CSSR for the just struggle of the Arab nations. Answering, J. Knizka, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, recalled the declaration of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 6 June 1982 on the renewed Israeli aggression vis-a-vis Lebanon. He said that the Czechoslovak public, which is currently commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Lidice tragedy, indignantly condemns the Israeli annihilation expeditions, which are every bit as bad as those which the Czechoslovak people learned to know during the Nazi occupation. Therefore the Czechoslovak people resolutely demand that Israel withdraw without delay its detachments from the territory of the Republic of Lebanon.

At the end of the reception, J. Knizka assured the present representatives of the Arab diplomatic missions in the CSSR of the full solidarity with and full support for the struggle of the Arab people against the policy of aggression and expansion, conducted by Israel without the slightest respect for the most fundamental norms of international law.

LEADERS MEET WITH FRG OFFICIAL 14 JUNE

LD141942 Prague CTK in English 1829 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 14 Jun (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received on Monday Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, to discuss Czechoslovak-West German relations and exchange views on possibilities of their further constructive development in fields of common interest.

They agreed that the expansion of mutually advantageous relations between Czechoslovakia and the F.R.G. corresponds with the principles of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems and good neighbourly relations.

Exchanging views on some topical international issues, Gustav Husak and Johannes Rau stressed that the main task at this time is to avert the danger of a new world war, achieve progress in disarmament efforts, support the development of mutually advantageous cooperation, and to continue easing international tension.

Johannes Rau, on a visit to Czechoslovakia since Sunday, was also received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal. Their discussion covered a broad range of questions related to the present political and economic situation in the world.

Lubomir Strougal voiced Czechoslovakia's desire to develop mutually advantageous relations with all countries in all spheres, and said that the possibilities of such cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the F.R.G. have not by far been exhausted.

The further development of Czechoslovak-West German economic cooperation, particularly cooperation in industry and on third markets, was the topic discussed by the guest with Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban.

In a separate meeting, Czechoslovak Minister of Fuels and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger and Johannes Rau dealt with possibilities of promoting cooperation in coal mining, power engineering and the gas industry.

Also on Monday, Czech Premier Josef Korcak gave a luncheon for Johannes Rau and members of the delegation he heads.

Present at the event were also Czech Deputy Premiers Ladislav Adamec, Stanislav Razl and Zdenek Zuska, Federal Minister of Fuels and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger, and other officials.

Earlier in the day, the mayor of Prague Frantisek Stafa welcomed the guests to the old town hall and acquainted them with the history of Prague and the life of its inhabitants. Frantisek Stafa presented a commemorative medal to Johannes Rau.

FINANCE MINISTER CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

AU101603 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Unsigned report in the column "By Teletype, Mail and Telephone..."]

[Text] The Government Committee for Matters of the Planned Management of National Economy convened this Monday in Prague. Chaired by its chairman, CSSR Minister of Finance Leopold Ler, the committee discussed the progress report on the implementation of the Set of Measures in 1981 and the program of further work on perfecting the Planned Management System. It also assessed the proposal on how to carry out the experimental testing of measures intended to speed up scientific-technical advance and to enhance the effectiveness of foreign economic relations.

VALUE OF INTRAENTERPRISE KHOZRASCHET STRESSED

AU141424 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Khozraschet All The Way to the Worksite"]

[Excerpt] From the RUDE PRAVO analyses and discussions with workers and ranking economic personnel about the implementation of the Set of Measures it appears that there has been the greatest success in developing intraenterprise khozraschet [economic accountability] in those places where they succeeded in bringing the tasks connected with the use of energy, raw and other materials and so forth, and the tasks connected with improving the utility value of outputs all the way to the level of economic centers, where they succeeded in expressing intelligibly and in simple terms the personal as well as collective material incentives. This also deepens discipline in production; and the people's initiative as well as their interest in achieving the best possible results in increasing. Good examples include the Brno paper mill, the Zts Tremosnice, Optimit Odry, Kozak Klatovy, the J. Fucik electrotechnical enterprise of Brno, Moravolen Sumperk and the Zvl Klasterc Nad Ohri. However, there are also quite a number of average and below average enterprises. In some enterprises, from the khozraschet viewpoint, the sphere of the main production has been satisfactorily mastered, but ancillary and side productions are being ignored; in these enterprises they do not emphasize their social functions adequately and stress is on thrift only. The khozraschet of the supply and marketing divisions remains totally underdeveloped.

It is wrong -- and communists in the production sphere rightly point it out -- that there is still too much of a scramble to fullfill the plan indexes without there being a more effective economic solution. Thus, for example, improvements are being ignored in the construction sphere lest the construction volume index be put in jeopardy, and there is no proper interest in improving the quality of cooperation deliveries since they cannot be projected into the price. A deeper comparison of inputs and outputs is also lacking. That leads to the khozraschet indexes often ensuring the plan from the viewpoint of the enterprise rather than from the all-social viewpoint. The interest concentrates only on cutting costs instead of on the overall effect. This, understandably, does not mean that one should not search for ways leading to savings, but when all is said and done a specific solution cannot be a substitute for a general intent.

The transition to the intensive development of the national economy presupposes a further perfection and deepening of the method of khozraschet management. As a result of the fact that some enterprises have an excellent standard in this respect, it is desirable to organize a broad exchange of experience and thus strive to improve the situation in the overwhelming number of organizations, in which the aforementioned methods do not have a satisfactory standard. One has to realize that although all enterprises were to proceed from issued general directives, their elaboration was marked by differing interpretation and even deformations, which are undesirable.

It is up to the economic agencies to include the perfection of the intraenterprise khozraschet in the comprehensive programs of the management of enterprises, to concentrate on perfecting norms, improving the flexible management of production and strengthening the material and moral incentives.

PITRA ADDRESSES AGRICULTURE MEETING, JAKES ATTENDS

LD141938 Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Prague -- Intensification, application of scientific and technological findings and lower losses in processing are the only ways of raising farm production in Czechoslovakia which has a mere 0.43 hectare of farm land per one inhabitant, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra said here on Monday.

Frantisek Pitra was delivering a report on the tasks of the agriculture-food complex in the specification and implementation of tasks set by the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the 1983-1985 period, at a conference of top officials of the ministries involved.

The conference was also attended by Milos Jakes, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, and Federal Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

Frantisek Pitra recalled that the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party set the strategic task to achieve gradually self-sufficiency in grain production and to continue raising the overall sufficiency in food production. The results in 1981, particularly the fact that the gross farm production was 5.7 percent short of the plan and crops production by almost 14 percent short of the plan, represented serious deviation from this line. This, together with new internal and external economic relations making it impossible to make up for short production by imports from the capitalist states which place high demands on foreign currency, has created qualitatively new conditions for the further development of agriculture.

Growth in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1982-1985) against the previous five years is to amount to 5.2 percent in the gross agricultural production, 10.8 per cent in crops and 1.2 per cent in livestock production, Frantisek Pitra continued.

This will secure a per capita meat consumption of 80.5 kg in 1985, i.e. approximately the amount planned for this year. The consumption of milk and dairy products is to rise by some 6 kg, butter by 0.5 kg, and vegetables by 11 kg.

The annual production of grain is envisaged at 11 million tonnes, i.e. 9.3 per cent more than the average in the previous five years. The production of roughage is to go up to 15 million tonnes a year, i.e. about 33 percent more than in the 1976-1980 period. The annual sugar beet production is to rise by 10 per cent to 7.8 million tonnes in the same comparison. The growth in crops production is to make up for the big cuts in feeds imports, and to help lower the imports of oleaginous plants, vegetables and fruit.

The structure of livestock production is to change to the benefit of cattle, requiring less roughage than pigs. Czechoslovakia has good conditions for cattle breeding, Frantisek Pitra said.

The food industry is to increase production so as to be worth 103,000 million crowns in 1985, i.e. 6.5 per cent more than in 1980, Frantisek Pitra said.

Raw materials must be used more economically, the assortment must be innovated more quickly, and the quality and durability of food products must be raised.

Scientific research must play a big role, he said and added that 17,000 people are dealing with questions related to agriculture and the food industry in Czechoslovakia. The amount and quality of machinery, equipment and transport means supplied to agriculture must be increased. The food industry equipment must be improved. Czechoslovakia cannot manufacture the whole variety of 7,000 types of machines needed by the food industry, but the missing machines cannot be forever imported from a non-socialist states. The possibilities of increased domestic production must be judged, and broader production of machinery for the food industry within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance must be negotiated.

Another urgent task is to develop domestic production of pesticides and division of labour in the CMEA. For instance, the prevention of weed growth and occurrence of diseases and pests in grain fields would raise the grain harvest by 1.3 million tonnes a year, Frantisek Pitra stressed.

HAMAN ATTENDS MEETING ON TASKS OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

LD141910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting of managers of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, the general directors of economic production units and chairmen of CPCZ enterprise committees was held in Prague today.

Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee, emphasized the role of party organizations in the economic production units in enterprises and plants in the process of explaining to work collectives the tasks of the next year of the Seventh 5-Year-Plan in light of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He pointed out the necessity of a broader participation of the Czechoslovak economy in the international division of labor, above all in socialist economic integration, and stressed the contribution made by the sphere of metallurgy and heavy engineering to the gradual implementation of structural changes which must significantly contribute to the intensification of our national economy.

Deputy Federal Premier Ladislav Gerle recalled the importance of supplies for the further development of our fuel and energy base, the needs of transport, the food-agricultural complex and other spheres.

Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, spoke specifically about the most important tasks of the operational plan for 1983 and the following years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan which must be accompanied by the observance of all principles of maximum efficiency.

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION TO LATIN AMERICA -- Prague -- Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jaroslav Jakubec heads a Czechoslovak trade delegation which left for Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay on Sunday. In Argentina, the talks will concern mutual supplies in the situation which arose when the European Economic Community imposed an embargo on economic relations with Argentina. The talks in Brazil will cover further cooperation in the construction of power engineering and other industrial plants in Brazil and exports of Brazilian goods to Czechoslovakia. The delegation is expected to sign a new trade agreement in Uruguay. Goods exchange between Czechoslovakia and Argentina has risen by 100 percent in the past three years and now amounts to 120-150 million dollars a year. Argentina exports to Czechoslovakia mainly food and farm products -- citrus fruit, vegetable oils, wool, dried fruit and frozen fish -- but it can also offer chemical products, cotton fabrics, fish, tobacco, wine and other commodities. Going the other way are Czechoslovakia's traditional products of heavy engineering, particularly equipment for hydroelectric and thermal power plants, and machine tools as well as other products. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 12 Jun 82 LD]

REPORTAGE ON PEACE MOVEMENT ACTIVITIES

"Swords Into Plowshares"

DW150831 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] EPD [Evangelic Press Service], Eisenach -- In the fall of 1982 a further peace decade of the evangelical youth in the "GDR" will take place under the slogan "Swords Into Plowshares." When this decision of the "GDR" church assembly was announced by Erfurt Provost Heino Falcke at the Thuringian Land Youth Sunday meeting in Eisenach, it was greeted with long applause. A total of some 10,000 young Christians had assembled at the Sunday youth meeting in the woods of Pflugensberg.

Church, State Peace Policy

DW151150 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0615 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Karl Hennig commentary]

[Excerpts] Reflecting on the responsibility of Christians and churches in socialism for peace, we note that questions are being increasingly asked about the traditions, experiences and realizations regarding the peace struggle. In working off a certain deficit in peace reception the commitment to peace by Christians and clergymen after the liberation from fascism and following the founding of the GDR is of special interest, because what matters here are experiences in a new situation as compared to the circumstances of the peace struggle in the past decades. The existence of nuclear annihilation weapons after 1945 has confronted mankind with entirely new challenges.

The fact must be considered, however, that with the forming of the worldwide peace movement and with the building of the antifascist-democratic and finally socialist order in our country the commitment to peace by Christians and churches has also been placed into a new context. It is the indisputable historic merit of individual Christians and clergymen, the so-called peace ministers of the fifties, that through their political commitment to peace they have, in dialectic interrelation, also contributed to a clearer endorsement of the responsibility of the churches for peace.

As early as 25 years ago, evangelical clergymen had the realization and insight that the will for peace of an individual can become effective for world peace only if it is brought into line with the goals of the state peace policy. Talking generally about peace is not enough. Concrete and effective steps are genuine steps on the road to global peace. These experiences were also gathered by the churches in the seventies. For instance, they backed the proposal of the socialist states to hold a European security conference and they advocated the international recognition of the GDR and its admission to the UN. In the light of the new threat to mankind by nuclear annihilation we are all called upon to commit ourselves even more strongly and more concretely to peace and disarmament. Therefore, the Soviet disarmament proposals, in particular Leonid Brezhnev's moratorium initiative, also meet increasingly with broad approval on the part of church circles.

Christian Circles Hold Meeting

AU091858 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Summary] Fuerstenwalde (ADN) -- "On Monday in Fuerstenwalde church dignitaries, theologians, synodalists and members of church and parish councils expressed their support for the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union." At a meeting of the working groups, Christian circles of the National Council of the GDR National Front and the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk committee they discussed the involvement for peace.

In the opening address Guenther Grewe, member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the National Council of the National Front, stressed the joint responsibility of all people in the struggle for preserving world peace. "Here today's commitment of Christians and churches to disarmament is in the tradition of the peace movement as shaped by the GDR people for over 30 years."

Lutheran Church Synod Report

LD142026 Hamburg DPA in German 1425 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] East Berlin, 14 Jun (DPA) -- The general synod of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in the GDR [VELK] ended its meeting in Freiberg, Saxony, on Sunday. It believes that it is essential for the church to continue its work for peace and states that the Lutheran churches feel they have to catch up in this field in terms of a critical reappraisal of their past tradition.

Johannes Hempel, Saxony, the chief bishop of the VELK, in his report to the synod, described the "new peace work in the churches of our country" as resulting in part from "our life in the socialist society." The government's attitude should be that the seed the government has sown is ripening in "a Christian way." "From all we can see, Christian participation in the work for peace in our socialist country will remain a genuine, living force whatever may befall," he said.

In his report Hempel referred to the pacifist note of a good deal of Christian activities for peace and said that pacifism is not an invention of the contemporary church. Pacifists have never been very popular with their governments, but the "greatness and self-confidence of a government" can be measured by the tolerance it extends to them.

He referred to the "harsh defensive reaction" of the state to the churches' work for peace in the GDR, particularly among young Christians. Misunderstandings, anger on both sides and above all the psychological trauma of young people have by no means been healed. He did not expand on what he called the "badge escalation." The GDR authorities no longer tolerate the wearing in public of church peace badges with the legend "Swords Into Ploughshares."

In the GDR the VELK comprises the Saxony, Thuringian and Mecklenburg churches.

Schwerin Church Talks

AU121657 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Christians' Efforts To Secure Peace Valued: 25th Session of Schwerin Talks With Church Dignitaries"]

[Text] Schwerin (ADN) -- On Wednesday the 25th session of Schwerin talks with clergymen was held uniting representatives of the Bezirk council, the National Front and church dignitaries. State Secretary for Church Affairs Klaus Gysi, in a statement on the occasion, stressed: "Christians and Marxists have built our society. To do justice to the humanist goals of socialism will also be our common road in the future."

Gysi went on to underscore the need for Christians and Marxists, for all men of good will, to cooperate to protect mankind against a nuclear catastrophe. "The constructive relations between church and state in the GDR, he pointed out, are a stabilizing factor for peace in Europe.

"In the frank discussions, the participants explained their positions and affirmed their determination as church dignitaries to contribute to the preservation of peace and the well-being of mankind."

Polish Delegation Ends Visit

AU142016 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12/13 Jun 82 p 4

[ADN report: "GDR and Polish Christians for Banning the Danger of War: Delegation of Catholic Citizens of the Polish People's Republic Winds Up Visit"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- Gerald Goetting, CDU chairman, and Zenon Komender, chairman of the Polish Pax Association, have resolutely protested against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the terroristic acts against the Palestinian people. In a press release issued on the 2-day visit of a delegation of this Catholic citizen's organization to the GDR, the firm determination is being expressed at the same time "to do everything possible to ensure that the danger of war is reduced, that the arms race is halted and that concrete steps toward disarmament are taken."

"During the friendly exchange of views with the delegation which is visiting the GDR at the invitation of Gerald Goetting, Zenon Komender stressed the determination of Pax members, side by side with the PZPR, to consolidate the position of socialism in Poland and to consistently oppose all antisocialist activities."

The CDU chairman gave an account of the efforts of the Christian Democrats to help fulfill the economic and social political tasks in the GDR for the benefit of the entire people. The interlocutors valued the friendship visit of the Polish party-state delegation under the leadership of Wojciech Jaruzelski to the GDR and expressed support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

"The tasks arising for the CDU and the Pax Association from their coresponsibility in the further deepening of socialist democracy in their respective countries were discussed during the visit."

HERRMANN ADDRESS ON 'IMPERIALIST ARMS DRIVE'

LD141606 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Representatives of 36 communist and workers party newspapers met for a friendly talk today in the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND editorial offices with Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and editor in chief Guenter Schabowski. Joachim Herrmann described thwarting the imperialist confrontation and arms drive course to banish the danger of a nuclear inferno as the common task of all the world's peace-loving forces. Evidence of this was the powerful peace demonstrations in the United States and Western Europe, as well as the Whitsun meetings of over 4 million GDR girls and boys. He stressed that the GDR will always fulfill its responsibility as a bastion of socialism and peace.

DRUG ADDITION INCREASES AMONG CHILDREN

DW140807 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 14 Jun 82 p 14

[Text] The GDR, like FRG, is more and more confronted by a wealthy society problem, namely drug addiction. Drug addiction is growing particularly among children of well-off SED functionaries. The 19-year-old daughter of the former deputy minister for university and technical school affairs, Edith Oeser, has died recently in East Berlin during the birth of her first child because of misuse of drugs. Since hash or heroin are hard to get, the East German youths follow recipes similar to those of drug addicts in the West: they intensify the effects of psychosensory pharmaceutical drugs through alcohol. The most popular drug is Faustan.

USSR'S TIKHONOV MEETS STOPH IN BUDAPEST

AU121700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 82 p 3

[ADN report: "Deepening of Cooperation: Cordial Meeting of GDR-USSR Government Heads"]

[Text] Budapest (ADN) -- On Wednesday in Budapest a meeting took place between Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Tikhonov, head of the Soviet delegation to the 26th CEMA session, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During the friendly talks between the heads of government of the two countries, special attention was devoted to deepening and expanding bilateral cooperation in key sectors of the economy as well as multilateral cooperation.

SED'S HAGER RECEIVES VISITING CPSU DELEGATION

AU142013 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12/13 Jun 82 p 4

[ADN report: "Exchange of Views With CPSU Delegation: Friendly Talks Between Guests and Kurt Hager"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has received a CPSU delegation for talks on problems of planning and management, training and education in the social sciences field. The delegation, under the leadership of R.G. Yanowskiy, deputy head of the science and training institutions at the CPSU Central Committee, studied the tasks and experiences of the SED in this field at GDR universities and research institutions.

"It was particularly underscored during the friendly exchange of views that the close cooperation between the social scientists of the Soviet Union and the GDR yields good results and that it shall be further deepened."

Kurt Hager stressed the great responsibility of the social sciences in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress and the need to enhance the quality and effectiveness of social science and propaganda work in the struggle for peace and in the ideological conflict with imperialism.

"Participating in the talks were Minister G.N. Gorinovich of the USSR Embassy in the GDR and Hannes Hoernig, member of the Central Committee and head of the science department."

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN FRG

AU141428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday members of the Committee for Labor and Social Policy of the GDR People's Chamber had a talk with members of the social policy working group of the FDP faction of the FRG Bundestag in Berlin. In the course of the exchange of ideas the parliamentarians of both countries stressed their interest in continuing a policy which makes possible negotiations and cooperation.

The FRG parliamentarians who are at present on an information tour through the GDR were also received by the deputy minister of health, Anneliese Toedtmann.

URUGUAY CP DELEGATION RECEIVED BY KADAR

LD141938 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 14 Jun 82

["Uruguayan Communist Party -- Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 14 Jun (MTI) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Uruguay, led by first secretary Rodney Arismendi, paid a visit to Hungary from June 7 to 14. The delegation, which was invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, included Felix Diaz, member of the Political Committee.

The delegation was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Discussions were conducted with Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Jaos Berecz, member of the Central Committee and head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department.

During talks, marked by a cordial comradely atmosphere and a spirit of full agreement, the two sides briefed each other on the situation in their respective countries, and the tasks and international activity of their parties. They discussed major world affairs and central matters related to the international communist and workers' movement. They stressed the necessity of cooperation and joint action by all peace-loving forces to ease the tense international atmosphere and halt the arms race.

The two sides welcomed the fresh disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, and expressed the hope that an agreement based on equal security will be reached shortly at the Sovet-U.S. talks on the reduction of strategic arms. The declared support for the patriotic forces of El Salvador, Guatemala and other Latin American countries, and re-affirmed their solidarity with the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples. The HSWP representatives assured the communists and other progressive forces of Uruguay of the solidarity of the Hungarian people, and voiced their readiness to continue to intensify inter-party relations.

The Uruguayan delegation left Budapest today.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH LEAVES AFTER TALKS WITH LAZAR

LD141114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, has left Budapest after taking part in the 36th CEMA session and after talks with Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar on the development of bilateral relations.

Communique on Visit

LD142138 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 14 Jun 82

["Batmonh's Visit -- Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 14 Jun (MTI) -- Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary on June 11-14 at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received the Mongolian head of government. The meetings were marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

During his stay in Hungary, Jambyn Batmonh and his suite called at industrial and agricultural establishments and attended cultural programmes.

A communique issued on the visit points out that Gyorgy Lazar and Jambyn Batmonh held discussions in a frank and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

The sides briefed each other about the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the latest congresses of their respective parties and about the solution of their current tasks in socialist construction.

They established with earnest satisfaction that in the foregoing years fraternal cooperation between their countries smoothly developed further and widened in conformity with the Hungarian-Mongolian Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. They reiterated that in the spirit of their parties' Marxist-Leninist policy, following the principles of socialist internationalism and in indissoluble friendship with the Soviet Union, the two governments will continue to make efforts to intensify and render closer cooperation between the two countries and to contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

The heads of government concurred that since their previous meeting, Hungarian-Mongolian economic, trade and technical-scientific cooperation has fruitfully developed in keeping with the relevant agreements.

They stressed that continued possibilities exist for the further development of mutually advantageous economic relations between the two countries, particularly in the joint exploration of certain minerals in the Mongolian People's Republic, for cooperation in light and food industrial production and in water conservancy, for boosting goods exchange and for training Mongolian experts.

The communique goes on to point out: The sides reaffirmed their intention to take active part in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for the realization of the complex programme of socialist economic integration and long-term target programmes.

The Mongolian side expressed its recognition to the HSWP and the Hungarian People's Republic for the multifarious help extended to the Mongolian People's Republic for socialist construction.

The prime ministers voiced concern over the sharpened international tension which -- as a result of the policy pursued by imperialist and hegemonist forces -- has led to a standstill in detente, deterioration in the international atmosphere, and to the creation of fresh hotbeds of war. They noted with worry that the line followed by the United States and NATO for acquiring military superiority by escalating the armament race, endangers peace and international security. Particularly dangerous is the decision on stationing new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and on the production of neutron weapons.

The sides took a firm stand calling for the realization of the socialist community's peace proposals and they supported the Soviet Union's initiatives in this direction. They sincerely hope that the Soviet Union and the United States will at the earliest reach a mutually acceptable agreement on limiting strategic arms and on a considerable cut in nuclear weapons in Europe. They voiced the conviction that a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting could have outstanding significance for disarmament and world peace.

They voiced the hope that the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly would adopt resolutions to advance the cause of disarmament.

The sides took a stand favouring an agreement at the Madrid meeting on convening a conference to deal with military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Mongolian prime minister highly appreciated Hungary's dynamic foreign policy activities aimed at consolidating peace, security and cooperation among the peoples of the world.

Both sides firmly condemn certain NATO countries' crude intervention into the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. They ensured their support to the struggle of Polish communists and patriots defending the achievements of socialism.

The Hungarian prime minister spoke with recognition of appeal made by the Mongolian Government to the heads of state and governments of the Asian, Pacific and other countries calling on the countries involved to meet in an international conference to discuss issues pertaining to treaties on abstention from force and on non-aggression. He underlined that the Hungarian Government firmly supports this significant initiative made by Mongolia.

The two heads of government ensured their full support to the struggle of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean peoples for their countries' independence, for peace in the region and for evolving good-neighborly relations and cooperation with the surrounding countries.

The sides strongly condemn the blatant Israeli aggression against the Republic of Lebanon and Israel's armed attack against the Palestinian Arab people. They pointed out that Israel's expansionist and adventurist policy gravely endangers the security of all the peoples in the region and world peace. They demand that Israel immediately end its aggression and at once withdraw its troops unconditionally from Lebanon's internationally recognized borders, and respect Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Hungarian and Mongolian Governments and the peoples of the two countries extend their support and solidarity to the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racial oppression, and for their national liberation and independence.

They called for settling disputed questions through negotiations, for eliminating hotbeds of crisis, protecting and further developing the achievements so far of detente in every part of the world.

The sides noted with satisfaction that there was full identity of views on the questions taken up. The discussion between the two heads of government have contributed to the intensification and development of fraternal friendship and multifarious cooperation between the two countries and their peoples.

Jambyn Batmonh invited Gyorgy Lazar for an official, friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAN 14 JUNE

LD142248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Hungary and Iran wish to expand their economic cooperation in energy production, in agriculture and the food industry, in telecommunications and in health, among other things. A protocol on this was signed by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Mohammad Salamati, minister of agriculture and rural development, who had discussions in Hungary at the head of a delegation. Among his entourage were representatives of several Iranian ministries and also of the Central Bank. The Iranian minister was received by Rezsoe Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council, and by Jozsef, Marjai, deputy prime minister.

Salamati Meets With Officials

LD150858 Budapest MTI in English 0624 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 Jun (MTI) -- An Iranian economic delegation, headed by Agriculture and Rural Development Minister Mohammad Salamati, conducted talks in Budapest on June 11-14.

He was accompanied by several representatives of the Iranian trade, agriculture, transport, industry, health, [word indistinct], industries, the Iranian Central Bank, and experts from various state enterprises. The Hungarian negotiating team was headed by Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress.

The sides evaluated the development and present state of bilateral economic relations and coordinated the main domains for cooperation in the years ahead. They expressed the desire to expand economic collaboration between the two countries particularly in energy generation, transport and distribution, agriculture and food production, machine engineering, communication and telecommunication, health service and in producing pharmaceutic materials and in the delivery of small factories.

During his stay in Budapest, Mohammad Salamati was received by Vice-President Rezso Trautmann, Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi, Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa and Secretary of State for Industry Laszlo Kapolyi.

PUJA RETURNS FROM UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD141758 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 Jun (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja returned today to Budapest from New York where he attended the second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly as the head of the Hungarian delegation. Prior to that he paid an official visit to Canada.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES FINNISH DELEGATION 14 JUNE

LD141842 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 Jun (MTI) -- Today President Pal Losonczi, Hungarian patron of the 6th Hungarian-Finnish Friendship Week, saw the Finnish delegation of representatives of different political parties attending the event. The delegation is led by Education Minister Kaarina Suonio.

Bela Kovacs, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Osmo Vainola, Finnish ambassador to Budapest, were present at the meeting.

Future Visits Announced

LD111740 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi will visit Burma and the Philippines in the near future. The president of the Presidential Council has been invited for official visits by the Burmese and the Philippine heads of state.

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 15 JUNE

LD150948 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] A Romanian military delegation led by Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, has arrived in Budapest for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

ACZEL LEADS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA 14 JUNE

LD142102 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 Jun (MTI) -- Headed by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, a party delegation has left for Sofia at an invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The delegation members are Jozsef Szabo, member of the HSWP Central Committee and rector of the college of political science, and Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Department.

The HSWP delegation is to attend an international academic conference and celebrations to be held in Bulgaria to commemorate the birth centenary of Georgi Dimitrov.

BRIEFS

SRV DELEGATION DEPARTS -- Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Friendship and Solidarity Committee headed by Professor Medicine Pham Khac Quang, member of the Presidium, which paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, was received by Tibor Baranyai, member of the HSWP Central Committee [title as received] and head of the CC Party and Mass Organization Department, here on Thursday. The delegation held talks with a negotiating group of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, headed by Vice-President Livia Deak, and discussed issues of bilateral cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity. The guests also studied the activity of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the trade unions and the peace movement. The delegation left Hungary on Friday. [Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 11 Jun 82 LD]

IRAQI CONSULAR AGREEMENT -- Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- Jozsef Nemeth, head of the Consular Department of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, and Muhammad Jassim Al Amin, head of the Consular Department of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, signed a consular agreement between their countries today in Budapest. Those present at the event included Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai; Ismai'l Hammadu Husayn, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Budapest; and representatives of several Hungarian ministries and national authorities. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 11 Jun 82 LD]

GDANSK, NOWA HUTA, WROCLAW DISTRUBANCES REPORTED

LD141824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the mood of Sunday rest pervading the country was interrupted in some cities by attempts to disturb law and public order. Despite a clear lack of broad interest and support from the community, Solidarity extremists in Gdansk, Nowa Huta and Wroclaw, utilizing the Sunday religious ceremonies and using mostly groups of youths, formed street gatherings and caused disturbances.

In connection with the particular aggressiveness of the participants in the street incidents in Wroclaw, and in accordance with the regulations of the martial law decree, the Wroclaw voivoda has introduced beginning today the following greater rigors [obostrzenia] aimed at securing public order:

The curfew has been reinstated from 2300-0500 for adults and from 2000-0500 for people under age;

Entertainment, cultural and sport events have been suspended;

A ban on the sale of alcohol has been introduced.

According to information from the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Wroclaw, the incidents began after noon when, at the end of mass in the churches on (Gradziszynska) street and Aleja Pracy, groups of people, mostly yount, went to the municipal transport enterprise depot -- where 2 years ago the interfactory strike committee was created.

After some of the people had gone home, an almost 500-strong group remained, behaving in an ostentatious manner. The crowd steadily grew. The militia, in order to counteract the creation of a dangerous situation, called on the people to disperse. Because the appeals had no result, decisive action was undertaken. Tear gas and water cannons were utilized to prevent a direct encounter between the forces of order and the crowd. However, this failed. The participants in the incident constantly formed new groups, which then moved from place to place. They attacked the militia functionaries, throwing bottles, flower pots and other missiles.

Incidents in the areas of [word indistinct] and (Gradziszynska] streets lasted a long time. Order was introduced on Monday at 0230 in the morning.

The (?result) of the incidents is a sad one. More than 120 persons, including more than 40 pupils and students, as well as 6 persons under age, have been detained. In the encounters, 23 militiamen received serious injuries, 15 of them requiring medical aid, while 6 other militiamen recieved less severe injuries.

On the same day on the Bienczyce housing estate in Nowa Huta, a crowed formed after mass in the church and moved toward the Theater housing estate near the Nowa Huta cross. This procession was headed by a group of young people behaving aggressively and raising antistate cries. A crowd of spectators lined the path of the procession. Several times the organs of order called on people to leave the thoroughfare and indicated repeatedly that means of coercion might be employed. This did not actually come about until the cars of the Citizens' Militia had been pelted with stones. The demonstrators were dispersed. However, further groups numbering 100-400 persons formed at various points in Nowa Huta.

In Bienczyce the crowd attacked the commisariat of the Citizens' Militia, shattering windows. The officials of the militia were pelted with stones and broken paving stones. Barricades of streetcar lines, benches and litter binds were built on several streets.

The street troubles increased in the evening when the persons disturbing order were joined by young people leaving the church in (Bienczyce). The forces of order were compelled to use tear gas. In the course of the incidents a dozen or more cars, belonging to the Citizens Militia and to local citizens, were damaged. Several thousand workers of the Lenin Steelplant, who were leaving the plant after the second shift, did not join in the rioting. The forces of order detained 118 persons, among them many young people.

The demonstration organized during the morning in Gdansk was on a smaller scale. Following several appeals (?to disperse) by squads of the forces of order, the assembled crowd dispersed.

GDANSK CURFEW TO BE LIFTED 15 JUNE

LD142154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Slawomir Malinowski report from Gdansk]

[Text] Two meetings -- a session of the voivodship defense committee and a session of the municipal people's council -- were devoted to yesterday's events in Gdansk. The first conference was chaired by Maj Gen Mieczyslaw Cygan, the Gdansk voivoda. The sociopolitical situation in the city and the voivodship was assessed. It was stated that despite the propaganda efforts of the organizers, only a small section of the inhabitants of Gdansk -- mainly young people -- were involved in yesterday's street incidents. The community did not join in the activities and demonstrated a sense of civic responsiblilty and prudence. An appeal was adopted at the municipal people's council session. Here are some excerpts:

The causes and consequences of the events of the 2d 10 days of December 1981; 30 January; and 1, 3 and 13 May of this year are known to the inhabitants of Gdansk. One would think that common sense would at last take the upper hand, even among those who are hostile toward the regime and who are striving at all costs to undermine the Polish raison d'etat.

The resolution expresses disapproval of such actions and appeals for steps to be taken for a full normalization of social life which will secure calm and order as well as the safety of the inhabitants of the city.

The authorities have taken yet another step in this direction. The voivoda's communique, issued a few hours ago, reads in part:

The Gdansk voivoda, on the basis of the decision of the voivodship defense committee, in effect from 15 June of this year, lifts the curfew and additional registration obligations in the tri-city [Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot].

TORUN STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS SENTENCED

LD142228 Warsaw PAP in English 2151 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun (PAP) -- Four economy students of Mikolaj Kopernik University in the central Polish city of Torun have been summarily sentenced by the local voivodship (provincial) court to from three to 3 and a half years in prison for disseminating leaflets calling for boycott of the May day demonstration and staging a counter-demonstration on May 3.

In its substantiation of the ruling, the court stated that the facts were fully [word indistinct] evidence and that the relation between the dissemination of leaflets and the allowing [as received] events on May 1 and 3 in Torun was unquestionable.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES 6 MONTHS OF MARTIAL LAW

AU141441 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Jun 82 p 2

[Piotr Rzadca article: "More Calmly, More Securely, With Hope -- From the Brink of the Abyss"]

[Excerpts] Martial law was proclaimed 6 months ago. The proclamation issued by the Military Council for National Salvation on 13 December 1981 was received in a differentiated way. It astonished and stunned the political adversary, who was convinced that "Power lay in the streets" and that all the people supported his slogans. It was a shock for many people because of restrictions on some civic rights, because of severe aggravations and because of the sight of armed troops. Some people became frightened that any chance for reforms to change our life for the better was lost. But many people became outspokenly relieved, and a ray of hope was born.

Martial law is a state directed against the adversaries of social order and calm as well as for real reforms. It is directed against the enemies of socialism as a system in which a permanent, and not a tactical, agreement in the interest of the majority of our people is possible.

Normalization of life, the growing militance of the echelons of the party and the allied political parties, a sense of civic responsibility expressed by many lay Catholics and the appeals made by the Central Committee, the chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation and by the Sejm have released undoubtedly the most valuable initiative in the past few months -- the spontaneous Civic Committee for National Revival. There are about 7,000 of them countrywide. They unite the people who want to help other people in solving their daily problems.

The propaganda attacks against our country are continuing. The West has not given up various economic restrictions and sanctions vis-a-vis Poland, and they are harming all our people. Subversion aided by the Western radio stations and internal opposition forces is continuing.

We are not alone in the present acute political and economic struggle and in the struggle to defeat our crisis.

Our party-government delegations led by Army General W. Jaruzelski visited the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. They were met everywhere with understanding and support for the sovereign decisions of 13 December 1981. The comprehensive assistance given us by other countries, especially the Soviet Union, makes it possible to practically curb the negative results of the West's economic sanctions, to fully employ our production capacities and to somewhat improve food and other supplies for our people.

Martial law has sobered up minds and calmed down the atmosphere. Most of us have accepted with understanding the various restrictions, despite the hardships they are causing us. After all, people want to live and work normally and martial law has created the most important conditions for this.

The improving moods of society and the increasing effectiveness of state mechanisms have made it possible to cancel many restrictions relatively quickly. We can now travel about the country freely, the curfew is no longer in force in most cities, and the telephones are no longer dead. Many suspended organizations and associations have resumed activities. Meetings can be held to promote daily political and social life, and the press critically raises various problems of our daily reality.

However, not all rigors of martial law have been canceled because we cannot afford another aggravation of the situation, as attested to by the attempts on 3 and 13 May.

But we can trust that our authorities, who have already showed their readiness, will cancel the restrictions still in force as soon as the normalization of life allows it and as soon as we are all able to effectively tame the reckless attempts to foment a new confusion.

Our political adversary has not given up attempts to disturb life, to furtively attack our party and authorities, to appeal for passivity and opposition and to create disturbances. However, there is no doubt that this adversary is having the ground cut from under his feet as daily life is proving that his catchwords are false and his intentions are alien to the national cause. Many people are now conscious of that fact, although they still continue to mistrust the authorities and often just wait passively for the further course of events.

However, many social circles are bound to appreciate that calm, security and a tolerably normal rhythm of work have been ensured. That is why, wishing to fulfill their civic duties, those circles will want to cooperate with the authorities to maintain such an atmosphere.

Many groups of citizens have already carried out important revaluations of the appraisal of the events before December 1981 and the necessity for the decision made by the Military Council for National Salvation on 13 December 1981. They have noted positive facts in the past 6 months, the perseverance of the authorities in overcoming the crisis, and the specific measures to promote profound changes in our social life.

This is the enormous achievement of thousands and thousands of party members who continue political activities in their communities and collectives with increasing militancy in order to convince the masses that the party has drawn all the conclusions from its errors and has the good of the masses at heart -- the same good as the people want.

Easing of Martial Law

LD140906 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 14 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun -- A commentator of the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU referred to the latest WRON [Military Council of National Salvation] session and said that the gradual lifting of martial law rigours in Poland "is not dictated by the ill or good will of the authorities, their sternness or magnanimity, but by the objective development of the situation. [quotation mark as received]

The commentator Anna Pawlowska wrote: "Neither the duration of martial law signifies deferment by the authorities of democratic (word indistinct) nor easing of martial law restrictions means that the authorities make concessions to the political opponent.

"It is just and, apparently, only in the way that is going on that a line of agreement can be implemented in the definite conditions that have arisen in Poland, as well as a line of struggle, a line which the Martial Council of National Redemption declared to abide by at the moment of its foundation. And this is just the line of the Ninth Congress of the PUWP."

OPPOSITION DOCUMENT ON MARTIAL LAW CRITICIZED

LD150840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] A report of ill will is how Jerzy Bielecki in TRYBUNA LUDU describes the latest -- the fourth -- document of the Experience and Future Group [DIP] entitled "Poland Vis-a-Vis Martial Law."

It was prepared in April and disseminated relatively recently on Western Polish-language radio stations. We read in the commentary that the report is devoid of analysis and lacks even a psuedoscientific framework. However, it bears all the hallmarks of shallow journalism, none of the best, for the use of the political opposition. The report is shot through with invective, as the author of the article stresses: invective about repression, about draconian sentences, about totalitarianism and about the replacement of authentic reasons by blind discipline. Yet there is no word in it about respect for the law, about the need for calm, about the nonviolation of the decisions of martial law and about the aim of normalization instead. A well-tried method is used here, Jerzy Bielecki writes: If the facts contradict the reasoning of the authors of the Experience and Future report, the worse for them. For the facts are obvious and there can be no debate about them.

I am coming to the conclusion, the author writes, that the report was composed at the dictation of ill will, and that certainly precludes honesty.

ILO DELEGATES PROTEST 'SOLIDARITY' REPRESENTATIVE

LD142238 Warsaw PAP in English 2207 GMT 14 Jun 82

[PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 14 Jun (PAP) -- The most striking violation of provisions of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) constitution in the ILO's history took place today in Geneva at the forum of the so-called Commission of Employees operating at the 68th International Labour Conference.

The floor was given to ex-deputy editor-in-chief of the SOLIDARNOSC weekly B. Cywinski who introduced himself as an official Solidarnosc representative in spite of the fact that he had no mandate giving him the authority to speak on behalf of any union at all.

The speech by the self-styled Solidarnosc representative once again discredited Polish extremists acting in the West. In protest against the violation of the ILO's constitution and aggressive tone of the speech some 80 delegations left the conference room demanding for the speaker's name to be stricken off the list of conference participants.

Chairman of the Polish delegation to the 60th ILO session, minister of labour, wages and social affairs, Antoni Rajkiewicz accompanied by Poland's permanent representative at the U.N. Geneva seat Bogumil Sujka handed the chairman of ILO debates a sharp protest against the attempts made to abuse the conference for purposes contrary to its mandate. The Polish side firmly protested against giving the floor to the self-styled Solidarnosc representative considering it to be flagrant provocation.

LE MONDE REPORTS SIGNS OF 'ACTIVE RESISTANCE'

PM111349 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 82 p 7

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "A Commando Group Stages Escape by Solidarity Member in Hospital Under Police Surveillance"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The clandestine movement being organized around Solidarity has just successfully carried out its first spectatular raid. A commando group secretly entered the Academy of Medicine's central hospital at mid-morning on Monday, 7 June and in fact succeeded in staging the escape of Mr J. Narozniak, a trade union member, who was being treated there under police surveillance.

Mr Narozniak, who had been on the run since the coup d'etat, had been seriously injured in the hip and hand when trying to escape a police check. This former chief of printing in Solidarity's Warsaw organization, who was a well-known opposition figure, had become famous in November 1980. His arrest nearly sparked off a general strike in the capital.

The news of his escape, passed around by word of mouth on Monday evening, causing a sensation, was confirmed on Tuesday afternoon by the authorities and by clandestine circles in quick succession. Neither gave details about how the deed was done. The militia communique merely promises anonymity to possible informers and recalls that any person who helps the trade unionist to hide faces a prison sentence. The short document which the resistance has started to pass around states that that "liberation" is the work "of operational groups of Solidarity's Interenterprise Workers' Committee."

That committee, the MRKS, is the most important of the factory coordinating bodies spontaneously set up in Warsaw since 13 December. Its leaders, drawn from the rank and file, seem to have some autonomous decision-making power compared with the regional and national leaderships which gradually emerged from the former trade union apparatus. According to rumor, which has now been borne out, the formation within it of "operational groups" dates back about a month and this is their first appearance. Their communique specifies that Mr Narozniak "is now safe," that "the action did not necessitate the use of force" and that there "were no losses."

The last two details suggest -- and it is probable -- that the commando group had weapons and was determined to use them if necessary. Indeed it seems that it did not even need to brandish them because the method used made it possible to act quickly and without any violence. The success (which is noteworthy since Mr Narozniak's hip wound prevents him from walking) is a major psychological victory for the clandestine movement which has thus confirmed the progress made by its organization after the street demonstrations and the 15-minute national strike last month. Gradually, but at a rate which is growing faster with the approach of the sixth month of martial law, passive resistance is being accompanied by an active resistance which nobody can control in the absence of credible political prospects.

The Pope's Planned Visit

It is also in that context -- and characterized by the announcement of a strike call in Gdansk for next Wednesday -- that the church has just forced the authorities into a corner by "renewing with joy" and solemnity the invitation to the pope to attend the celebrations marking the 600th anniversary of the Madonna of Czestochowa at the end of August.

The television had still not mentioned this statement Tuesday evening. But it is probable that "preliminary negotiations" have already been started by the Episcopate at the joint church-state committee which also met Tuesday. The primate, for his part, might visit the Vatican very soon to hand the pope the bishops' invitation and give it wide publicity.

By deciding to visit Britain and Argentina, two countries engaged in an armed conflict, John Paul II had already removed an obstacle which prevented him a priori from visiting Poland while martial law lasted. Since a precedent has been set, a formidable political and diplomatic tussle is starting between Warsaw and the Vatican in which General Jaruzelski starts with a serious handicap. If his visit is authorized John Paul II will need a great deal of skill to fulfill the people's expectations without inflaming their minds. His is a dangerous gamble but the government, for its part, only has a choice between the overwhelming unpopularity of a veto and the spectacle of a people gathered to greet the pope -- people who increasingly believe in the arrival of their national hero.

SOLIDARITY 'ADVISERS' ADVOCATE 'ACCORD'

PM111233 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Jun 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Warsaw Solidarity: A 'Last Chance' Plan"]

[Text] Warsaw -- At a time when we are witnessing various attempts which might well be the last chance of returning to the path of national reconciliation, an extremely important document has just reached us. It is produced by Solidarity advisers in the Warsaw region, working clandestinely, and it shows that that organization -- led by Zbigniew Bujak, the main trade union leader still at large (he has been in hiding since 13 December) -- is advocating, with acute awareness of its responsibilities and a sense of political realism, the resumption of dialogue with the government combined, of course, with the greatest firmness on principles.

What does this 18-page document say? First, it enables the Solidarity officials to make a kind of self-criticism. According to them, the trade union must abandon five [as published] myths which hindered its action in the past:

1 -- The vanguard myth: Until 13 December Solidarity "jealously"guarded its role as a 'driving force' in history. That was an 'undoubted mistake.' Today Solidarity must make a permanent transition from 'vanguard' type actions to a policy of seeking allies and agreements." That policy must not exclude party members, especially since a recent opinion poll shows that 80 percent of Poles, and even 70 percent of party members, are in favor of reviving Solidarity.

2 -- The myth of the "great coup": That means that everything might, for instance, be settled by a big national general strike. Let us not misuse the "trade union nuclear bomb," the document's authors say. Indeed a "program based on that concept can only lead to a complete radicalization of the government and the estrangement of many of Solidarity's potential allies, including the church. However, the document specifies that the idea of a general strike as the ultimate weapon must not be exaggerated; that it is necessary to be "aware of the consequences of using it in the area of Europe in which we live."

3 -- The myth of "joining the system": If people believe that any compromise will result in Solidarity being swallowed up in the system -- which is an "attitude devoid of political realism" — the only alternative is either the policy of all-out struggle against the regime, or the policy of political passiveness. Indeed, according to the Solidarity advisers: "If we want reforms in Poland, we must join the system" and they add: "The people who propound that myth refuse to realize that our (entry into the system) results in its transformations."

4 -- The myth of sudden change: Some people believe that the situation can change overnight. That is not sensible. If we want to be effective we must learn to fight for partial changes.

According to the document's authors, unless something is done soon the country is heading for disaster. The population is increasingly hostile to the government. The economic crisis is growing worse. There is growing division in the ranks of the authorities, in which "the party's most conservative faction is regaining the political initiative." Above all, there is evidence of "a rapid rise among the junta members of a feeling of defeat and a desire to launch a counteroffensive." So what should Solidarity do? Its action should be aimed in two directions:

Moral rejection, resistance and clandestine organization -- the resistance must be "broad and increasingly well coordinated." The trade union should constantly show its activity in every enterprise. Solidarity's fight is based on "moral rejection," but the latter is not enough. The aim must be to ensure that the management of every enterprise can do nothing without consulting Solidarity's clandestine organization. At the national level there is the "Provisional Coordination Commission" and the main actions must also be coordinated at regional level so as to avoid provocations in particular.

Once organized in that way Solidarity should launch a campaign for "a broad mobilization of the masses in favor of a state of national accord." Indeed "our existence and our desire for accord can ensure that it is less costly for the junta to open dialogue and start cooperation than to continue a policy of repression and to refuse to conclude a real national accord." On the other hand, by rejecting any political initiative taken by Solidarity or disregarding the church's attempts at mediation, the junta is heading for political defeat.

Compromise plan leading to national accord -- the choice is simple, the Solidarity officials maintain. Aside from the search for reconcilation, there is only the "fight to the death" with the government, which may end in political disaster, economic collapse and Soviet intervention.

Solidarity must, therefore, be seen everywhere as "the fighting force organizing the resistance but also as the spokesman for reasonable compromise and accord." Nor must it think "in terms of conflict and mutual destruction but of critical dialogue and cooperation among Solidarity, the army, the party, the church and secular Catholic circles." All these elements, including the other trade unions, must be in the front for national accord.

But meanwhile, the authors of the documents write, "we must have the courage to say to ourselves, to Solidarity, to the whole country and also to the population: In struggling for the restoration of trade union and civic freedoms we do not want to return to the situation before 13 December."

It is necessary to "build our movement's unity on the basis of a program of reforms and not on hatred for the government." Thus it will be possible to break the "vicious circle" of revolt and repression and to "create a stable political center on which the state of national accord could rest."

Breaking the Vicious Circle

That front for accord will have to draw up the broad outlines of national policy and prepare for elections on a single list respecting the principle of the "party's leadership role." But the main condition for its success is, of course, the revival of the trade unions "with their pre-13 December organizational structures." On the other hand, any attempt to "outlaw" them or to interfere administratively in their structures or their personal domains are bound to make it impossible to overcome the political crisis.

This appeal to the government and the whole Polish population ends as follows: "Do we have a chance? The August 1980 experiment, the scope of the country's resistance and the whole socioeconomic situation show that that chance exists however small it might be...."

What is also certain, if I may say so, is that following the writing of this document, it will no longer be possible for anybody within the government to continue to accuse Solidarity's leaders of lacking moderation and political sense. If the last-ditch attempts to achieve national accord fail, it will certainly not be Solidarity's fault.

ROLE OF WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT BODIES VIEWED

AU081623 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5-6 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[H. Chadzynski commentary: "Self-Management Bodies are Urgently Needed"]

[Text] I remember a series of articles which ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE once ran under a title borrowed from Galczynski: "Why Does a Cucumber Not Sing?" They were concerned with workers' self-management boides, or rather the various factors which make workers' self-management bodies incapable of performing the role expected of them by society. After several years one ought to ask once again the question: Do we really need workers' self-management bodies? In view of a great deal of experience, the long discussion last year on this subject and finally the adoption of a law on workers' self-management bodies after persistent disputes, the question may seem provocative. After all, without workers' self-management bodies, the reform that has been initiated is bound to be crippled. One cannot remove workers' self-management bodies from the entire structure so that the rest of it may function, especially since the law on self-management bodies is closely connected with the law on state enterprise; without self-management bodies we would have a completely different reform. Throughout the entire reform, the point is that a worker should stop feeling like a hired worker and start feeling like a joint manager.

There is no doubt about this in the official announcements by the authorities, and it was said in the Politburo's report at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum that "the reactivation of workers' self-management bodies even during martial law is of exceptional political importance." If, however, there was a general concensus of views during the plenary talks that workers' self-management bodies in enterprises should be reactivated -- their reactivation even being called an "accelerator of changes in management" and "the surest way of getting the notion of reform through to the workforces" -- there was a difference in views as to how this reactivation should be carried out. Some thought that the process of forming self-management bodies should be started from scratch. There was a flood of demands that not only should new elections to the self-management bodies be announced, but also that changes to the existing law should be made. These views were discussed and the entire dispute is telling. The resolution of the plenum unanimously supported the renewal of self-management bodies.

How it works in practice is also telling. For in accordance with the regulations in force, ministers may reinstate workers' self-management bodies in plants if the right conditions arise. However, it is remarkable that up to now there have been so few examples of this, and that this process of the rebirth of self-management bodies is so slow in getting off the ground.

I often have the impression that the current situation is very favorable for many of our industrial leaders. Directors of enterprises have become used to the current state of affairs, as well as ministers' plenipotentiaries supervising them, and even some ministers. During talks on this subject I was asked straight out whether I know any developed country with visible progress where at the same time the system of self-management exists. The example of Hungary is often cited as evidence that a successful reform of the managerial type can be carried out without self-management bodies, whereas where there is a crisis and severe restrictions, representative bodies can only delay decisions and in this way slow down the effects of the coming changes.

Nevertheless, I would like to ask these supporters of total absolutism why they do not make quick competent decisions and why they somehow fail to adapt production to meet demand or the possibilities of supply when there is a lack of any restrictions whatsoever and when they possess full powers and are often "independent monarchs." However, it has become clear that in the face of the new problems which are cropping up because of the financial-economic reform that is being introduced, it will not be possible to solve a lot of issues without the participation of the workforce in management.

For it is difficult to count on workforces bearing responsibility for the results of management, including responsibility for wages, without the possibility of their influencing the running of the enterprise. One can picture a self-management body being active, even though its powers to appoint and remove directors have been suspended under martial law. Yet all their other powers remain. That is why it is also necessary to adhere to the law in force. For the field of activity remains quite wide.

Enterprises are faced with decisions that are often final. It is no longer a secret to anyone that several dozen enterprises will have to be wound up, and this can end either in complete liquidation or in a process of rebuilding. Can one afford to ignore the opinion of a workforce in such a situation, the possibility of discussing the ways out with it, the necessity for informing the general mass of workers about the gravity of the situation through the mouthpiece of the self-management bodies and the necessity of choosing between putting one's business in order and saying goodbye to the independent plant and maybe looking for a new place to work?

Even if one leaves aside the extreme situation and the final decisions, there still remains a whole sphere of problems which it will now be necessary to solve when a changeover to new principles of management is being made. At least the profits should be distributed. This will often be a difficult problem to solve since the workforces would like to improve their situation on the spot, although investing part of the profits can ensure pay raises and increases in social benefits in 1 or 2 years' time. One should also think of the necessity of starting a wage reform next year or making the present wage system more elastic during the second half of this year. Can such an operation be carried out without real consultation with the workforces and without hearing the opinions of the workers' self-management bodies?

One can, of course, put forth various theories and arguments; but one has to be aware that self-management bodies, and the principles of self-management which are already in force, are not a gift from the authorities. Today they are quite simply essential. Whoever fails to understand this does not understand the very essentials of this reform, which was adopted by the ninth party congress and approved by the Sejm.

It only seems that the factory managements will become incapacitated after the renewal of self-management bodies. One should also not fear those maximalists who say that self-management bodies should not be restored in a mutilated form during martial law and the restrictions resulting from it because this would be like bringing back some fiction.

It seems that only practical experience can bring an answer to the question what can self-management bodies really achieve if people willing to take part in them can be found. It is worth asking those who are the most interested, in other words, those in the plants -- do they want self-management bodies; are self-management bodies necessary in plants and factories right now? We will be grateful for opinions, comments and conclusions on this subject, for we believe that the inertia that is currently appearing is the worst thing. No one is really banning the issue, but no one is in a hurry about it either, and some are even rubbing their hands hoping that the whole thing might fall apart.

I believe that their joy is too premature, that if we want the workers to understand the notions of the reform and its consequences, which are often very harsh for the workforces, and if we want a fresh attempt at uniting efforts in the nationwide battle for survival against the crisis, then we cannot avoid including in this battle such an important element as the workers' self-management bodies in plants and factories. For if we do not make the most of this chance, we will later once again read articles with the title "Why Does a Cucumber Not Sing?"

JARUZELSKI PLENUM SPEECH VIEWS "RENEWED PARTY"

PM150925 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12-13 Jun 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Jaruzelski: Primacy of the Renewed Party"]

[Text] Warsaw -- General Jaruzelski has finally made his political objectives crystal clear in a speech delivered Saturday 5 June at the party plenum in Warsaw. The text was not published anywhere but has very fortunately reached me. It shows that the general's policy can be summed up in three points: a struggle against the antisocialist forces, an effort to win over the mass of undecided people and a policy of reform and an open approach led by the party itself without any real alliance with the nation's vital forces.

Jaruzelski, expressing his views freely before his political friends, frankly admitted that the party is cut off from the working class. Indeed, he stressed the fact that one of the government's fundamental objectives must be to "fully rebuild the party's position among the workers, to reach them, to knock down the wall erected by Solidarity's extremists and also by our past mistakes."

The party must, therefore, sort out its own affairs and put its own house in order. All improper activities by party members must be severely punished, and those who do not feel up to the party's new requirements must leave it immediately. There must be a return to authentic democratic centralism. Above all, the country must pay attention to "the individual man and citizen" in its action.

General Jaruzelski then turned to an essential point, expressing very clearly his view of national accord. It is not an accord among the nation's vital forces; it is not some government-church-Solidarity triangle. This "accord" must, according to him, consist primarily of gradually winning the understanding and support of the "individual citizen" by convincing him that the party has learned from its mistakes and is now acting for the general good: "That," the general continued, "seems to me to be the fundamental element of accord and not some triangle involving various kinds of combinations. It is no longer the time or period for that and there is no question of returning to it. Accord means precisely winning peoples' understanding, finding a common language with them, a sense of joint responsibility and joint duty in the country's affairs, the awareness that there is no other path than the one indicated by the party and that confidence must be placed in the party on that path."

This is a model of national accord which scarcely has any chance of winning popular support and it is strange that the Polish leader should not realize that this is precisely "another time and another period" in which it is impossible to satisfy people by asking them to rely on a party's enlightened dictatorship. This is fairly worrying for the future. Therefore, in conclusion, General Jaruzelski recalled that it is necessary to wage "the struggle against the adversary, against the clandestine existence in which it is hiding, against all the dregs of reaction and of Solidarity's extremist circles, using all the means required by the situation."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE INTRAPARTY COMMISSION MEETS

AU141136 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 82 pp 1,2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "Rebuilding the Party's Influence"]

[Text] On 8 June, the Central Committee Internal Party Commission met under the chairmanship of Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary. The subject of the meeting was an appraisal of the extent of party influence on those circles carrying out party activity.

The first point on the agenda was a comprehensive report on the changes in the number and social composition of PZPR members between 13 December 1981 and 30 April 1982.

These changes were examined against the background of the general political situation in Poland, the first results of the introduction of the economic reform and people's reaction to the current difficult living conditions. Taking into account all the accompanying factors, the state of the party was positively appraised on the whole, and the large role played by general discussion on the draft declaration entitled "What We Are Fighting For, What We Are Aiming At" in strengthening the basic party organizations was stressed.

The commission's members illustrated their speeches with examples from the lives of their own party organizations, among which are organizations like "H. Cegielski" in Poznan, the Starachowice truck factory, the "Adamow" power station, the "Barbara" coal-mine and the "Elan" enterprise in Torun. The speech by the Central Committee member from the Kujawy region also sounded very precise and convincing. Several first secretaries of voivodship committees presented the views of their organizations. So this was a representative discussion revealing various points of view in the "party geography."

It was said that concern about the standard of the party ranks and about widening them should always be present in party thought and action. It was stressed that one cannot artificially accelerate the fulfillment of such high demands from party members as the influx of new members into the party, especially young people who are socially active and eager to prove themselves in political work. Attention was also drawn to the need to preserve and considerably deepen the workers' nature of the party, especially as concerns its social composition.

The experiences gained up to now as a result of the implementation of the economic reform caused commission members to put forward many conclusions. Three of these conclusions stand out: the urgent need to create a wage system based on real work results, the need to supply the reform with its self-management component, and the need to place the above demands, including party and general political demands, before the economic authorities. Critical workers' appraisals were conveyed about how certain social groups, who do not seem to bear any of the costs of the crisis, but on the contrary prey on the crisis situation, had become excessively rich. It was generally said that the party's influence on working people both in factories and in rural areas depends above all on how effectively and resolutely it fights for social justice in such areas as the distribution of the national income, housing policy, the distribution of agricultural tools, grants and job protection.

A great deal of attention was devoted to youth matters. Controversial opinions and appraisals were put forward here; nevertheless, it was agreed that the party cannot develop without contact with the young generation and without its participation. The conviction was expressed that the coming Central Committee plenum should work out a party stance on general youth matters, on the youth movement and on the presence of young people in the ranks of the party. The great importance for the future of party work among teachers, the need for partnership with youth organizations and also the need to form a work system with party candidate members was stressed.

It is worth quoting the example of the Starachowice truck factory from this comprehensive discussion on the state of the party today: The factory committee there intended to do away with three organizations which had lost the greatest number of members and whose activity had been weak. The news of this caused anxiety among the departments, including nonparty people, whereas to party members who had remained in these organizations the news became a spur to activity. Today, all these organizations are gradually regaining their strength and their initial intentions are no longer valid. Of course, this does not mean that that is how it is and that is how it can be everywhere. There was also talk of "silent meetings," of silencing workers' voices in some plants, about unsteady confidence and about the pressures of the difficult economic situation. Nevertheless, the discussion has shown that the party has already made quite a big step forward on the road to rebuilding its significance in the life of the country.

Many precise views were expressed, which the commission's presidium will direct to the appropriate Central Committee sections and institutions.

PZPR OFFICIALS ATTEND LOCAL MEETINGS

Orzechowski in Ciechanow

AU111047 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski at the 7 June plenum of the Ciechanow Voivodship PZPR Committee to discuss ideological activities]

[Text] Discussing the party declaration "What Our Aims Are, What We Fight For," Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski, who participated in the debates at the Ciechanow party plenum, said that the declaration is not a party program, because the ninth party congress resolution is such a program, and that the long-term program will be represented by another document, which is being drawn up. The declaration "What Our Aims Are, What We Fight For" is actually a declaration of the basic ideological and political principles on which we should base ourselves. This is why it can and should not define in detail who will implement these principles and how. We must not have substitutes for the ninth congress resolution and the party statute. Discussing the country's present complicated situation, M. Orzechowski stressed the need for party members to be bold and uncompromising in addressing justified arguments to nonparty people, who are still so often mistrustful of and reluctant vis-a-vis the party program for realistic solutions. What we need above all is consistent activities, of which we had so little in the past, M. Orzechowski continued. It will not be words, however inspiring, that will determine our success. What we need today is actions, and if there is a need for words then they must be such as to be able to be turned into inspiring actions.

Barcikowski in Pabianice

LD141932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, today met the party aktiv at the (Bamotex) enterprise in Pabianice, the largest cotton plant in Poland. During the meeting the current problems of the party and the state were discussed along with the need for a consistent implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and the economic and social affairs of the workforce.

Replying to questions relating to the assessment today of the agreements of August 1980, the Central Committee secretary stressed that everything that is practicable and possible to be implemented today in those agreements should systematically be implemented. At the same time, Barcikowski said, one has to decisively oppose those forces which would like to exploit those agreements against the state and against its socialist system.

Siwak in Polichno

LD121704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] In Polichno, Piotrkow Voivodship, a national social science session, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the armed struggle with the Nazi aggressor, is taking place. It has brought together many former prominent representatives of partisan units of the People's Guard, and People's Army, historians, and party and youth activists, as well as history teachers, from the whole country. Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, is present.

In the address by Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy and in the discussion, the role of the Armed Forces in the liberation war of the Polish nation and its place in the 100-year history of the Polish workers' movement, were noted.

With reference to the difficult current socioeconomic situation in the country, the participants of the meeting stressed that now we feel a spiritual bond with the fighters of independent and socialist Poland. A broad exposition of the best, progressive pages of our recent history in the civic and patriotic education of the young generation of Poles is necessary.

Kubiak at Academy of Sciences

LD142326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The role of the academic milieu in the implementation of the programme of social and economic stabilization in the country was discussed at a meeting of the party group of the Polish Academy of Sciences with Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. Eugeniusz Duraczynski, director of the PZPR Science and Education Department, and Gen Rudolf Dzipanow, plenipotentiary of the National Defense Committee [komitet obrony kraju], also participated in the meeting.

Olszowski At Editorial Meeting

LD122016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] A session of the editorial collegium has been held at the editorial offices of SZTANDAR MLODYCH. It discussed programmatic matters and the further development of the paper. Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the session. The meeting reviewed the paper's program with reference to preparations for the plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee Commission on youth affairs. The session determined that an editorial council of the paper would be appointed, with the broad participation of the representatives of the youth organizations and of various social milieus.

Stefan Olszowski took a positive stance concerning the political line the paper has followed so far and stressed the essential role SZTANDAR MLODYCH -- a party paper aimed at the younger generation -- has to play in molding the attitudes of the young. The secretary of the Central Committee also discussed certain matters connected with the political situation in the country.

Wozniak Visits Warsaw Workers

LD141924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, paid a working visit to Warsaw workforces today. He acquainted himself with the problems of the workers of the Warsaw steel plant and the sedan car plant in Zeran. During a meeting with the aktiv of the steel plant's party organization, Marian Wozniak was informed of the plant's successful implementation of the economic reform.

There was also discussion of matters concerning the life of the city and the country. While answering questions, Marian Wozniak stated, among other things, that the party as a whole must be ideologically unambiguous. Let us look for initiatives [word indistinct] the party, Marian Wozniak said. Let us set an example and stimulate nonparty people and young people to work for the benefit of the socialist country.

Marian Wozniak then participated in a plenary session of the Zeran plant's PZPR committee. The session was devoted to the enterprise's financial situation in the conditions of economic reform. The first secretary of the Warsaw party committee also acquainted himself with the problems of party work in the car plant.

PZPR OFFICIALS ADDRESS IDEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

LD141954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] A session of the PZPR Central Committee Ideoeducational Work Department has been held. The propaganda secretaries of the voivodship party committees and invited representatives of the ideological front took part in the session. Marian Orzechowski, Central Committee secretary, discussed -- as the first point on the agenda -- the assumptions for a long-term ideological program of party work. The current state of training work in the ranks of the party and the conceptions of party training in the immediate future were assessed.

As the next point on the agenda, the head of the Central Committee Information Department, Jerzy Majka, presented the aims, currents and methods of antisocialist propaganda actions by opponents in the country and abroad. A discussion developed on the subject of the papers delivered.

In the final section of the session, Andrzej Czyz, first deputy head of the Central Committee Ideological Department, presented a report on ways of making use of the proposals submitted at the first national party ideological and theoretical conference.

The session was summed up by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, who discussed in his speech the current situation in the country and characterized in this context the present tasks for the party echelons and organizations in the sphere of ideological activity.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER OPENS POZNAN FAIR 13 JUNE

LD132052 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jun -- The 54th International Poznan Fair began today when Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz officially opened the event in Poznan this morning.

The opening ceremony was attended by a Polish party-state delegation, including Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee; Marian Wozniak, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee; Vice-Premiers Andrzej Jedynak, Zbigniew Madej, who is also head of the Planning Commission, Janusz Obodowski and Jerzy Ozdowski, as well as local officials from Poznan.

Among the foreign guests representing government and economic organizations were a Soviet government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Ivan M. Bodyul, a Hungarian government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, and government delegations from the GDR, Austria and Cuba. The vice-chairman of the West German Bundestag, Richard Wurbs, was also present. There was also a significant diplomatic representation.

In his opening address, Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz said that Poland was regaining the confidence of her partners and the ability to meet her economic and financial obligations. He stressed the role of the Soviet Union and other socialist states in helping to overcome the economic crisis in Poland.

Minister Nestorowicz also indicated that more realistic and constructive assessments of the economic situation in Poland were now appearing in the West.

'We wish to continue economic and financial cooperation with all the countries of the world," the minister stressed, " and especially those countries with which we have had a long-lasting tradition of good cooperation."

Minister Nestorowicz referred to economic sanctions against Poland and reminded that embargo and the credit weapon had never had any results in the past.

Poland, the minister said, was consistently declaring her readiness to negotiate on the country's financial obligations, because finding a realistic and reasonable solution to that problem lay both in the interest of Poland and her creditors.

Poland's overcoming of the crisis, Tadeusz Nestorowicz continued, was of course dependent on the efforts made within the country and their effectiveness. This effectiveness should be ensured by the economic reform and the programme of economic stabilization within the framework of which the structure of Polish economy was undergoing essential transformations.

The International Poznan Fair provided a chance to maintain and improve Poland's position in the international division of labour, the minister said. Poland had prepared for this year's fair a concrete trade offer reflecting the country's present capabilities. That offer, though substantial and interesting, confirmed the fact that a lot must be done to enrich it with respect to its size and scope.

Concluding, the minister also indicated that many foreign firms, despite the Polish crisis, still regarded Poznan as a good venue to establish and maintain economic contacts with Poland and other countries of the world.

After the opening ceremony the guests walked around the fair grounds. Their interest was especially aroused by the CMEA pavilion featuring the progress made by socialist countries in economic development and the process of integration which manifested itself in the fields of specialized production and industrial cooperation.

The guests also spent a considerable amount of time in the Soviet pavilion, which this year features an interesting trade offer of the Soviet Ukraine.

The collective exposition of Polish-foreign firms, organized for the first time at the fair, and the work cooperatives pavilion also drew much attention of the visiting guests.

Obodowski, Marjai Meet

LD132058 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jun -- Vice-premier and chairman of the Economic Committee, Janusz Obodowski, met with Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai at the 54th International Poznan Fair today.

The two discussed some problems concerning the current economic cooperation and trade between Poland and Hungary, and concentrated especially on the problems of industrial cooperation and the utilization of the idle production potential of the Polish industry.

Vice-Premier Jerzy Ozdowski and the steel and engineering industry minister, Zbigniew Szalajda, were also present.

Also at the International Poznan Fair the Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz received the GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle.

The two ministers discussed the problems of current trade between the two countries, and especially the question of supplies of raw materials, mainly chemicals, and consumer goods. They stressed the importance of the Poznan Fair for the proper preparation of supplies next year.

Kowalczyk, Bodyul Meet

LD150900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Prof Edward Kowalczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has met with Ivan Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Poland at the head of a Soviet trade delegation on the occasion of the 54th International Poznan Fair. Cooperation in small-scale production was discussed. It was stated that opportunities exist for its further development, which ought to make possible a better utilization of the economic potential, ensure high employment and stimulate trade. Reference was made to matters related to accelerating independence of the second payments zone and also in this context to technological cooperation.

PZPR, ZSL, SD AUDIT COMMISSIONS MEET 11 JUNE

LD111250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] A joint session of the PZPR, ZSL and SD central audit bodies presidiums is in progress in Warsaw. Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Audit Commission, Tadeusz Miziak, chairman of the ZSL Central Audit Commission and Adam Langer, chairman of the SD Main Audit Commission, described the forms and methods of action of the audit bodies and presented their experience.

It was unanimously recognized in the debate that there are possibiities, as well as concrete needs, for the coordinated activity of the parties' audit commissions. It is stressed that the audit bodies, anticipating current needs and in accordance with the line and the statutes of their parties, can influence the strengthening of the authority and credibility of the PZPR and the fraternal parties.

The social and political activeness of the audit activists, it was stressed, should encourage the strengthening of the community's view that the program line, the resolutions and party decisions are subject to solid, systematic and positive control.

SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL COMPOSITION DISCUSSED

LD111944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Preparations for appointing the first composition of the Socioeconomic Council affiliated with the Sejm have been in progress for several weeks. The council was established by a decision of our parliament at the end of March. According to the Sejm's resolution, the following compose the council: representatives of workforces from industrial factories, state agricultural farms, agricultural production cooperatives, associations of private farmers, organizations of cooperatives and the crafts industry and also socioprofessional organizations and creative and scientific associations.

The council is to consist of 120 members. It has been described as an advisory and consultative organ of the Sejm. It will examine issues submitted to it for assessment by the Sejm, its Presidium or its commissions. In certain cases the council will also be able to undertake activities on its own initiative.

In an interview given to PAP, Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the Socioeconomic Council, said that names of potential candidates are coming to the Sejm from voivodships, factories, organizations and social associations. The Sejm Presidium will probably present the first composition of council members for the Sejm's approval during a plenary meeting at the end of June.

The candidates are to be elected by the workforces and not nominated by the management. Places for representatives of the still suspended trade unions and organizations will be reserved.

The Sejm Presidium envisages that the council, in its still incomplete composition, will be able to hold a meeting during the first half of July.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 14 JUNE

LD141754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a session today. The government considered a report on the course taken by and on the results of the visit to Romania of the Polish party and state delegation, and approved the decisions reached in the course of the Bucharest talks. It was stressed that the visit fulfilled its role by contributing to the strengthening of Polish-Romanian friendship and to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation. The Council of Ministers also acquainted itself with the report by the Polish delegation on the course of the 36th CEMA session in Budapest. The Council of Ministers approved the stance adopted by the Polish delegation at the Budapest session of CEMA.

Following this, the Council of Ministers -- in the presence of representatives of the leadership of the youth organizations -- discussed and adopted a program for actions aimed at improving the conditions of the start in life and in the professions of the younger generation. The point of departure for the construction of this program was a report on the living conditions of the young.

The Council of Ministers also considered the programmatic assumptions for housing construction up to 1990, along with the changes in several principles of housing policy. Representatives of the Sejm Commission for Construction and Construction Materials Industry, of the academic world and of the housing cooperatives took part in the discussion. Many important proposals were made. The government will make a final decision during its next session.

WARSAW CONFERENCE DISCUSSES KEY PROBLEMS, TASKS

AU112002 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 8 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[PAP and J.M. report: "A Conference in the Council of Ministers Headquarters on the Country's Key Problems and Tasks Confronting Local Organs" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ON 7 JUNE, VOIVODAS, VOIVODSHIP-STATUS CITY MAYORS AND PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE GATHERED IN THE COLUMN HALL OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEADQUARTERS IN WARSAW AT A CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO THE COUNTRY'S CURRENT POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND, AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND, TASKS CONFRONTING THE LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski opened the conference on behalf of the Council of Ministers chairman, who was unable to participate in the first part of the conference because of other important duties. Participating in the conference were Andrzej Jedynak, Edward Kowalczyk, Roman Malinowski, Jerzy Ozdowski and Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, deputy premiers; Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Jozef Koziol, United Peasant Party Supreme Committee secretary; and leaders of a number of ministries and cooperative organizations.

In the second part, the conference was chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier.

In the Name of Public Interests

Division General Boguslaw Stachura, first deputy minister of internal affairs, outlined the country's political situation after 13 December 1981, the state of public moods and the main internal and external threats to the normalization of life in Poland.

He emphasized that, in recent months, martial law had made an essential contribution toward stabilizing life in the country and had fostered security and order. THE STRATEGY OF GLOBAL CONFRONTATION WITH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, PURSUED BY NATO STATES -- AND PARTICULARLY BY THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION -- COMBINED WITH THE ACTIVITY OF SUBVERSIVE CENTERS HOSTILE TO POLAND, IS A FACTOR THREATENING FROM OUTSIDE AND DESTABILIZING THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY. The internal threat results from the existence and activities of illegal groups and organizations belonging to the political adversary who is against the socialist state. General Stachura emphasized that cases of the collective beach of public order obligated the authorities to firmly resist them for the sake of public interests.

The Shape of the Trade Union Movement

STANISLAW CIOSEK, SECRETARY OF THE SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, REPORTED ON THE PROGRESS MADE TO DATE IN THE DISCUSSION ON THE FUTURE SHAPE OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. He said, in particular, that the government wanted trade unions to be a constructive and creative, and not an anarchic element in socioeconomic and political life. He emphasized the role of workers' self-management which should be a fully democratic instrument in settling the collective's issues and in handling production problems. In that context, he called attention to the activity of social commissions, which should see to it that the interests of the working people are guaranteed.

Control Is Useful to Renewal

DIVISION GENERAL WLADYSLAW MROZ, ARMED FORCES' INSPECTION CHIEF, WAS THE NEXT SPEAKER. HE REPORTED ON THE CHECK CARRIED OUT RECENTLY IN SEVERAL VOIVODSHIPS BY THE ARMY, A NUMBER OF MINISTRIES AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION INTO THE FUNCTIONING OF VARIOUS SPHERES OF LIFE. Along with the positive aspects, the controllers found a number of serious defects and omissions, and even obvious shortcomings, which are an obstacle in the struggle against the results of the crisis and for socialist renewal. That particularly requires drawing appropriate personnel conclusions. General Mroz said that the Armed Forces' inspection was willing to assist, while indicating in concrete cases what was good and what still needed many corrections.

The Situation in Agriculture and the Food Economy

JERZY WOJTECKI, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE FOOD ECONOMY, REPORTED ON THE CURRENT SITUATION IN AGRICULTURE AND THE FOOD ECONOMY. While referring to the military spring-82 check, which revealed more than 230,000 hectares of noncultivated or poorly cultivated lands, he said that as a result of various measures taken in that sphere the situation had substantially improved. In particular, about 1,600 farms have changed hands. That is a new specific form of agricultural colonization. Those trends should be fostered and actively encouraged because the processes connected with redistributing the lands of the state land fund have not been correctly pursued everywhere. Voivodas should more effectively assist workers in acquiring their gardening plots, as well as pay more attention to the protection of farmlands.

The minister assessed the present structure and state of basic crops, and emphasized in particular that the area under winter and spring crops now totaled about 8 million hectares.

Recently those crops began to experience, particularly on light-textured soils, the results of heat; however, the recent rain should have improved the situation in some areas. J. Wojtecki emphasized that what mattered most was to procure 5 to 5.5 million tons of grain in 1982. In view of the import difficulties, that amount is necessary to meet the consumption needs of the population.

As far as stockbreeding in concerned, the speaker emphasized, the April census showed that the number of pigs increased more than 5 percent, and that of cattle more than 2 percent. The number of cattle increased particularly at private farms, while state farms were adjusting the number of animals to their feeding capabilities. While examining the trends in stockbreeding, the minister pointed out that the contracts concluded for the delivery of pigs and cattle for slaughter in May, June and July significantly exceeded those for the same months in 1981. The utmost must be done to make proper use of the present relatively large deliveries of animals for slaughter in order to fully meet the needs in rationed meat and meat products. The minister also called attention to the need to make the best possible use of all eggs, milk, fruit, vegetables and other farm produce available, and called on all regions to carefully prepare their procurement organizations and processing enterprises for this purpose.

J. Wojtecki then discussed some problems concerning the supplies of production means to agriculture. He emphasized that, in line with a decision adopted by the Economic Committee of the Council of Minsters, agriculture should obtain nearly 11 million tons of coal, or significantly more than in the last heating season. By the aforesaid decision, coal allotments have been increased by an additional 300,000 tons to compensate for the arrears in deliveries to farms.

The minister said that the value of equipment delivered to farms in January through April 1982 totaled nearly Z12 billion. Unfortunatley, there have been arrears in the supplies of mineral fertilizers. The results of the shortages of plant protection means may also be palpable.

Prices and the Market

ZENON KOMENDER, MINISTER OF INTERNAL TRADE AND SERVICES, THEN REPORTED ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET. We have initiated the process of restoring the supply-demand balance, he emphasized. At the present stage, its results have become obvious on the food market. That resulted both from improving rationing discipline and price increases.

The pricing operation is taking place at a time of enormous shortages in the supplies of commodities and services. This is delaying the pricess of palpable improvements on the market. The price increases alone are unable to settle the most important problems confronting the economy. The main condition for improvement is an increase in production.

This year we must anticipate a further decline in the supplies of many articles, particularly those whose manufacture depends on imports from payment zone two. The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services will do its utmost to improve raw material supplies to industry, and will provide for this purpose foreign currency earned by the Pewex. We also expect the close contacts taking shape at present with the associations of consumer goods manufacturers to enable us to better adjust the structure of production to social needs.

While referring to rationing problems, Zenon Komender said that the rationing system was founded on the need to guarantee the necessary level of supplies with necessities, as well as to protect the parts of the population which are economically the weakest. However, in the longer run the rationing system may substantially hinder the economic reform. For this reason it is necessary to provide economic conditions for lifting the rationing system and for restricting it to the most fundamental foodstuffs. Provisions have been made primarily for eliminating liquor and tobacco coupons. However, caution is advisable also in this respect.

Taking into account the present price level, the question of the quality of goods is becoming very essential. Trade organizations will attach particular attention to this matter, and at the same time they will resist unjustified price increases.

The Ministry of Trade will set the market straight in line with public interests. Above all, we must resist the trends to form closed local markets, to keep commodities manufactured locally for the exclusive needs of the local population, as well as the practice of swaping production among the manufacturers. For this purpose local authorities must tighten discipline, and in particular must give up local restrictions on the sale of some articles. Commodities must be rationed and distributed in line with central regulations.

Social Activity and Welfare

DEPUTY PREMIER JERZY OZDOWSKI WAS THE NEXT TO TAKE THE FLOOR. HE CONCENTRATED ON SOCIAL ACTIVITY AND WELFARE. He called attention to the restricted welfare funds, including the elimination of medical staff engaged in that field. UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS, HE EMPHASIZED, SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE HAVE ACQUIRED SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE AND REQUIRE MUCH ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS TO BE PAID TO HEALTH SERVICES, ESPECIALLY TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF INVESTMENT TASKS FOR HOSPITALS AND TO THE CURRENT FUNCTIONING OF HEALTH SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Also highly important is the work of social commissions at enterprises. The process of social stabilization also largely depends on their efficiency and reliability.

The deputy premier also emphasized the need for a broad educational activity among the younger generation. What matters most is to offer young people a specific program for the country's development and for their place in its implementation. For this purpose it is necessary above all to consolidate the educational role of the school and to foster social and vocational ethics among teachers and trainers.

The Discussion

REPRESENTATIVES OF EIGHT VOIVODSHIPS TOOK THE FLOOR IN THE DISCUSSION. They reported on the sociopolitical situation in their regions. They noted the direct effect of living conditions, and particularly of the market situation, on public moods. Improvements in food supplies have been noted almost every where. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE SITUATION ON THE MANUFACTURED GOODS MARKET IS VERY DIFFICULT. THE QUESTION OF FOOTWEAR AND CLOTHING SUPPLIES IS PARTICULARLY ALARMING. In view of that, the population tends to call for footwear rationing.

THE SPEAKERS CRITICIZED THE MANIFESTATIONS OF PAROCHIALISM IN THAT AND OTHER FIELDS. Footwear manufacturing voivodships must not enjoy any privileges in supplies. On the other hand, the voivodas considered that they should be given "some free hand" in distributing what they possessed. The public fears of a further decline in the living standards were also discussed. There are doubts whether a "man working honestly would be able to make ends meet."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT IN THE DISCUSSION WERE PROBLEMS CONCERNING AGRICULTURE. REGIONAL REPORTS ON THE WHOLE MATCHED MINISTER WOJTECKI'S GENERAL REPORT. In connection with the difficulties occurring in the utilization of livestock procured, the speakers noted that freezers needed by the meat industries were emptying too slowly. Thus cattle and pigs procured -- and their procurements are large -- happen to be kept at procurement centers or at meat enterprises. Opinions were exchanged on drafting principles for grain procurement.

Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary, summed up the results of speeches on agricultural problems. He said that, in preparation for the harvest, we must think not only about the supplies of equipment necessary, but also about organizational issues. The farmer as a producer, as well as his toil, the fruits of which are needed today so badly, must enjoy respect.

THE VOIVODAS ALSO PRESENTED THEIR ACTIVITY PROGRAMS FOR IMPROVING MANAGEMENT IN THE VOIVODSHIP ECONOMY AND CIVIL SERVICES. The formal and bureaucratic treatment of people is at present particularly detrimental. To bring the administration closer to the citizens, a new practice has been introduced in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship: citizens in communes file their complaints with directors and high voivodship officials.

In connection with the economic reform and the decentralization of power, the structure of voivodship administration and the organization of adminstrative work are undergoing changes. In this respect, the Opole voivoda considered that the powers and activity instruments at the disposal of the voivoda were insufficient to meet their new obligations and serious responsibility.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ECONOMIC REFORM ARE BEING COMPLIED WITH LOCALLY WITH DELAYS. POWERS ARE BEING HANDED OVER IN AN UNCOMPREHENSIVE WAY, WITHOUT MEANS FOR THEIR EXERCISE AND PRIOR TO THE SETTLEMENT OF VARIOUS ESSENTIAL PROBLEMS. FOR EXAMPLE, THIS APPLIES TO CONSTRUCTION WHICH WAS REFERRED TO BY SEVERAL SPEAKERS.

Speech by the Council of Minister Chairman

While speaking at the end of the conference, Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that life distinctly confirmed the necessity and correctness of the decision to impose matrial law. WE HAVE CONSOLIDATED THE STATE, AND THE AUTHORITIES ARE NOW ABLE TO GUARANTEE ORDER AND PEACE FOR SOCIETY. The results of the last 6 months are on the whole positive, although the path we have ahead of us to get out of the crisis is still long and extremely difficult.

While addressing the voivoda and the plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee, he attached much attention to the need for progress in the economy and for consolidating confidence in the authorities. He emphasized the role of initiative and effectiveness, as well as of flexible response to everything determinant for improving the situation. It is our desire, he emphisized, that the party, while performing its leading role, advance in the coalition front, side by side with the allied parties and non-party people, including the Pax association and other lay Catholic organizations, with all patriotic forces.

IN THIS CONTEXT HE REFERRED TO THE NEED FOR ENGAGING INTELLECTUAL CIRCLES IN ACTIVITIES FOR THE COUNTRY'S BENEFIT. THIS WILL ALSO FACILITATE OVERCOMING THE ATTITUDE OF THE PECULIAR INTERNAL EMIGRATION, WHICH IS STILL RECURRING. GENERAL JARUZELSKI EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT SOCIETY TENDED INCREASINGLY MORE TO REGARD THE AUTHORITIES AS A FACTOR ACTIVELY GUARANTEEING SOCIALIST RENEWAL AND TAKING STEPS TO CONSOLIDATE OUR PEOPLE'S STATE.

ECONOMIST CITES TWO REASONS FOR REFORM PROBLEMS

LD140918 Warsaw PAP in English 0807 GMT 14 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 14 Jun -- Polish economist Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski told Zycie Warszawy today that in his view new instruments of Poland's economic reform had already begun to work. But he also pointed to two main reasons for problems.

One is connected with the limitations caused by the hard currency situation strangling Poland. This situation is the result of past mistakes but it has got compounded through economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the U.S. and some other NATO countries.

"The other results from the fact that the reform has to be implemented under conditions of a steep decline in the standards of living, a basic factor of social frustration, nonconfidence in the future and disencouragement. It must be made clear that this decline not only is not attributable to the reform but, on the contrary, the reform is designed to fight it. However, a situation like we have does not facilitate but tremendously hampers the implementation of the reform," said the professor.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON COAL EXPORTS

LD141514 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun (PAP) -- The daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote today that Poland's failure to meet its coal export obligations in the years 1980-1981 opened the chance for the Americans to win [word indistinct] of the West European markets traditionally supplied [word indistinct].

The daily pointed out further that American coal exports increased rapidly to attain 80 million tonnes last year while the plans for the present year envisage the volume of coal exports to exceed the limit of 100 million tonnes.

"In the American business circles a conviction has emerged that there exists a chance to eliminate Poland permanently or at least for many years from West European markets and to win them over for American coal," SZTANDAR MLODYCH said further and stressed that with this goal in mind the Americans launched both numerous investments to develop their coal industry and ventures designed to ensure them a strong position in coal trade, including an offer of various facilitations to the present and prospective buyers.

Writing on the same subject the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA recalled that due to the sharp slump in the production of coal in Poland in 1981, Poland's coal exports to the EEC countries dropped from 15.3 million tonnes four years ago to a mere 4.8 million tonnes last year which allowed not only the United States but also the Republic of South Africa and Australia to oust this country from West European markets.

Both dailies observed, however, that every information about the growth of coal production in Poland, about the normalization of situation in [word indistinct] mining industry help Poland regain the confidence of its partners in the Polish export possibilities, as indicated by the latest contract with Finland.

MEAT TO BE FOR SALE OUTSIDE RATIONING SYSTEM

LD122008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announces that in connection with the favourable progress of procurement certain kinds of beef with bone will be offered for sale outside the rationing system. This meat can be purchased without a ration book beginning Monday, 14 June.

You are reminded that all kinds of giblets and poultry, with the exception of chickens, are being sold outside the rationing system. People who will be taking organized vacations beginning after 14 June and during July will not be obliged to return their ration books.

There will be an additional allocation of one kilogram of sugar for July.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROSPECTS

AU111118 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Ewa Fiala report: "Agricultural Prospects -- First Steps To Achieve Food Self-Sufficiency"]

[Text] If we are consistent, if we implement our plans with iron discipline and if we overcome the so-called objective difficulties, we will achieve our goals and food self-sufficiency, and will feed ourselves rationally, although a little more modestly. We will do this with the help of yields from our own fields and not with the help of dollar credits. This is the essence of the leading motive of the press conference organized by the bureau of the government press spokesman on 3 June.

The necessary information and answers to questions were given by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Food Council; Zdzislaw Grochowski, vice minister of agriculture and food economy; Edward Grzywa, minister of chemical and light industry; Eugeniusz Szatkowski from the machine industry; Zdzislaw Khun from construction; Antoni Karas from foreign trade; Kazimierz Olesiak from finances; and representatives of the organizations and institutions active in the sphere of agriculture. Minister Jerzy Urban was in charge of the press conference.

Yields are secure when they are under a roof; but we can and should evaluate them even when the grain is still growing. Deputy Premier Malinowski said that the grain situation is better than expected even a few weeks ago. Warm May made good the delays in vegetation, but what is giving cause for concern is the prolonged period without rain, which is especially bad for light soils.

The structure of sowings is favorable and farmers have sown altogether over 8 million hectares to winter and spring grains, which is 100,000 hectares more than last year. The area of oleaginous plants, mainly rape, is smaller because of a bad winter, but the area of sugar beets and potatoes is the same as last year. Grain yields should approximate last year's yields, of which the state stores must receive 4.7 million tons. It is estimated that about 400,000 tons of rape, 15 million tons of beets and 5.6 million tons of potatoes (including 1 million to meet industrial needs) will be procured.

The state of orchards, gardens and vegetable plantations is good. It is hoped that about 1.3 million tons of vegetables and 900,000 tons of fruit will be procured, which will be more than last year. The first yields of strawberries are expected within 10-15 days.

Although we still have a long way to go before we are able to meet the needs of agriculture and to liquidate the deficiencies that hinder production, we should note a considerable effort and progress in implementing operational programs, which are a priority program for the food economy. It is estimated that 72 percent of the hay harvest machines and the machines for the initial and main harvest are ready. This is no reason for satisfaction, but we should bear in mind that the situation would have been much worse but for the progressive reorientation of industry toward production for the benefit of agriculture; but for a considerable progress in artisan production; but for the efforts of the plants responsible for the technical services for agriculture. These plants not only repair machines, but also produce spare parts for overhauls.

The situation of agricultural chemistry is more difficult and is falling far short of the appointed tasks. For this year's yields farmers were allotted 10 kg of synthetic fertilizers less per hectare then planned and 6 kg less than last year, which is even worse and which means that this year is another year of retreat. Nor can the supplies of plant protection chemicals satisfy us.

If we compare the planned procurement of grains from this year's harvest (4.7 million tons) with the 1.8 tons procured in 1981 and if we bear in mind the planned radical retrenchment of imported grains and fodder, we can expect that the implementation of this plan may be difficult. The question is: What about animal production?

We must procure that much grain in our own country because we need that much for our bread. Grain procurement will be linked to the supplies of fodder (up to now for livestock), fertilizers and perhaps of coal (1 million tons for this purpose). Large stocks of the postcrop seeds (50 percent larger than last year) makes that plan more feasible. Other favorable features are the expected better conditions for sowing these crops and the possibilities for better fertilizing, especially with lime, which should improve the stocks of fodder. However, the answer to the question of animal production must be tough and one that cannot please everyone: We are to begin implementing the task of achieving food self-sufficiency. As the conference asserted, this task requires changes in the structure of farm production and in the structure of consumption. We are unable to buy meat abroad -- either directly (over 170,000 tons last year) or indirectly (in the form of over 8 million tons of grains and fodder in 1980-81 and over 6 million of them in 1981-82). We are now eliminating the production of broilers fed on overseas fodder and changing the line of animal production: from hogs to cattle, which will give us more protein in the form of milk from dairy cattle. The conditions of our agriculture guarantee such a change, and our diet has been based on this change, which is a good diet, even though it runs counter to our habits.

The program for the development of agriculture and food production in the eighties, which was adopted at the most recent session of the Council of Ministers, will be presented with the accompanying programs of cooperating industries to the Sejm and will be discussed by joint plenums of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee. That is why we still cannot speak of an obligatory program. As it was stressed at the conference, the program represents only the feasible lines of action in keeping with the country's potential and situation and with the agricultural conditions. These lines are tough, but they have prospects.

These prospects are expected to open up for us the possibilities of restoring the balance between plant production (which is neglected and unappreciated) and animal production (which is inflated over and above our possibilities). For that reason the main stress has been placed on the development of agricultural technology, primarily on the technology that helps improve all processes of cultivation. It is also planned to improve the structure of production -- fewer giant projects and more machines and equipment, including a mini-tractor -- most needed by our agriculture. It is also necessary to promote the production of the chemicals that boost yields and reduce losses, to invest and to modernize and repair factories.

Other ways to boost yields are to ameliorate land and regulate water. These investments, which are relatively cheap and which have been neglected and almost given up completely in the past few years, quickly pay for themselves with large yields. Other measures include rapid biological progress, better farming standards, technological progress, closer relations between science and practice and raising the status and range of agricultural education.

What will all that give us? The conference stressed that it will give us a natural balance of production and food from our own resources as well as, in the long run, the possibility to return to foreign markets as an exporter of food entitled to buy food by barter and production means obtained through food, but not through credits.

WARSAW ANNOUNCES RESTRICTED SEA AREAS

LD112208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Here is a navigation warning: the following sea areas are closed for shipping and fishing: sea area No 3, 0800-(?1600) 14 June; sea area No 3, 0500-1300 15 June; sea area No 1, 0500 15 June to 1800 16 June; sea area No 3, 0700-2100 16 June; sea area No 3, 0700-1600 17 June; sea area No 1, 1400-1800 17 June; sea area No 3, 0700 18 June to 0400 19 June; sea area No 1, 0900-1300 18 June.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ANALYZES REAGAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR

LD120930 Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 12 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 June (PAP) -- Commenting on President Reagan's West European tour, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote that "Reagan, in keeping with this new tactics requiring that his administration demonstrate the will to negotiate disarmament in order to allay fears of the allies and the American public, made use of his European trip to present certain 'ideas' concerning this field. However, they do not contain anything new in comparison with his earlier declarations and do not reveal any understanding of the complex problems of disarmament.

"The trip has confirmed that while retreating from his heretofore position of refusal to negotiate with the USSR, Reagan is trying to 'discipline' U.S. allies by, among other things, imposing upon them a hardline stance of trade with the East. This is the old tactics of carrot and stick," ZYCI WARSZAWY concluded.

The NATO summit in Bonn did not live up to the hopes for "some easing of the hardline Western course on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said today.

"NATO countries in fact upheld the American point of view on the negotiations with the East, which -- according to Washington -- should be carried on from the position of strength," the paper remarked. "This is not the best sign for advocates of detente and consolidation of peace," it added.

PAX DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDR

LD111308 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 11 Jun 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Tomaszewski]

[Text] Berlin, 10 June (PAP) -- A delegation of the "Pax" Catholic Association headed by its chairman, Minister Zenon Komender, arrived today in the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian-Democratic Union.

Topics concerning development of the two countries, the responsibility shared by Pax and the Christian-Democratic Union for the further deepening of socialist democracy, as well as current problems of international politics were extensively covered in talks which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

The chairmen of the Pax Association and the Christian-Democratic Union signed an agreement which provides for the widening of the scope of to date cooperation, intensification of contacts between political activists, exchange of journalists, experience and information.

FOREIGN MINISTER SUMMONS ISRAELI AMBASSADOR

AU151034 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, this morning invited Abba Gefen, Israel's ambassador, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stressing on this occasion that the Romanian Government is profoundly [announcer corrects himself] is very concerned about the continuation of the military actions undertaken by Israeli troops in Lebanon and against the Palestinians.

The Romanian Government appeals to the Israeli Government to stop military actions in Lebanon and to achieve a complete cease-fire, stressing that the continuation of any armed action will lead to extreme tension and will create a situation which will be difficult to resolve. The Romanian Government believes that it is nececessary to immediately achieve a complete cease-fire and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The continuation of military measures undertaken by Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinians will not ease the situation and does not favor, but, on the contrary, creates obstacles on the road to achieving peace and will have grave consequences for the peace and quiet in that area and throughout the world.

MEETINGS, PETITIONS MARK DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU141145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Answering the call of President Ceausescu who at the end of the enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party showed that fresh impetus and expression must be given to the Romanian people's will of peace, the working people in this country -- Romanian, Magyar, German and of other nationality -- are participating these days in enthusiastic meetings and rallies which voice Romania's position in favour of peace, her firm resolve to militate for the cessation of the arms race, the achievements of disarmament, nuclear first of all.

The Romanian people's vocation for peace, its will to admit no atomic weapons on Romania's territory, to turn Europe into a nuclear weapon-free continent are reflected by the telegrams and motions adopted at the meetings and rallies, by the signatures placed on the appeal addressed to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Each signature stands for a pledge to do everything, with the full awareness of the high responsibility we have for the future of the homeland and the destiny of mankind, so that our common planet should be freed from the nuclear danger.

One of these forums of peace was the meeting held in the conference hall of the club of the 23 August Works, one of the citadels of the Bucharest industry during which over 18,000 workers, technicians and engineers, representatives of the "peaceful army" voiced their profound aspirations to live sheltered from war, to step up the efforts against the arms race, to make an active contribution to the triumph of peace and understanding in the world.

Similar meetings took place in Craiovo, Bacau, Cluj-Napoca, Iasi, all being characterized by strong enthusiasm. At the end of these civic rallies, the participants signed the Romanian people's appeal having the conviction that the millions of signatures to be put on this message addressed to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament will represent a powerful expression of the Romanian nation's will to fight, in close solidarity with all world peoples, for peace, mankind's dear ideal, to triumph on earth.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

AU141927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Monday, June 14, 1982, Milos Melovski who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Romania.

Handing over his credentials, Ambassador Milos Melovski conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and from the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, as well as best wishes of success in his activity.

In his speech, the Yugoslav ambassador highlights the fine relations between Yugolsavia and Romania which develop successfully, on the lasting bases of the understandings between Presidents Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu, and are underlain by reciprocal observance of fully equal rights, non-interference, mutual trust and respect. The fine and friendly relations as well as the productive collaboration between Yugoslavia and Romania - his speech shows - are a significant factor of stability in our Balkan area and in Europe.

The ambassador shows in his speech that Yugoslavia is highly appreciative of the collaboration with Romania on an international plane, and wishes to further promote it, expressing high consideration of the contribution Romania, her President Nicolae Ceausescu in particular, makes in this respect.

Receiving the letters of credence, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and addressed, in his turn, cordial greetings and best wishes to Petar Stambolic and to the CC of the LCY Presidium.

In his speech, the Romanian head of state recalls the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, their steadily ascending course, the decisive contribution the meetings and talks with President Josip Broz Tito made to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

After expressing the determination of the RCP and Romanian state leadership to do everything possible for the development and diversification of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations, the speech shows: The level reached by the collaboration between our parties and countries entitles us to assert that the Romanian-Yugoslav relationships are an example of manysided cooperation between two neighbour socialist countries, in a spirit of full equality, of mutual esteem, confidence and understanding.

Next, the speech of the Romanian head of state expresses Romania's concern over the deterioration of the international situation and points to the need for action towards lessening tension, eliminating the policy of force and confrontation, of consolidation and redivision of the zones of influence and domination, halting the arms race and passing to nuclear disarmament, solving all interstate conflicts by peaceful means, promoting a policy of respect for all peoples' national independence and sovereignty. We attach special importance - the speech shows - to the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe. We declare for a stop in the emplacement of further medium-range nuclear missiles and for the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe.

After highlighting that Romania works for the proceeding in a constructive spirit of the Madrid meeting which should lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, the speech shows that the Romanian state attaches great significance to turning the Balkans into a zone of peaceful collaboration, free of nuclear weapons.

The speech underscores Romania's determination to do everything possible so that the current special session of the U.N. General Assembly adopt concrete decisions which should ensure the cessation of the arms race and a passage to measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost.

ASSEMBLY LEADERS VISIT WEST GERMAN BUNDESTAG

AU141846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Jun (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of Romania led by Nicolae Giosan, GMA chairman, that starting Monday payed an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, at the invitation of the Bundestag president, had interviews on June 14 with Richard Stuecklen and with Wolfgang Mischnic, chairman in Bundestag of the Free Democratic Party.

Questions were approached concerning the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, and emphasis was placed on the contribution of parliaments to the development of the relations of cooperation between the two countries, to the establishment of a climate of detente and cooperation on an international plane.

The GNA delegation had interviews at the headquarters of the Marketing Society of Agrarian Economy and the Committee for Economic Relations with Eastern-European countries within the Federation of Industry of the Federal Republic of Germany. During the talks questions were approached on the development of economic exchanges and industrial and technical-scientific cooperation between enterprises and research institutes in the two countries.

During the dinner the president of the Bundestag gave in honour of the GNA delegation, toasts were proposed to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of President Karl Carstens, to the development of understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

SOCIALIST DEMOCRAT DELEGATION VISITS MOROCCO

AU141844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Rabat, 14 Jun (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front led by Iosif Uglar, member of the CC of the RCP, vice-chairman of the SDUF National Council, that attended the National Congress of the Democrats' Party of Morocco, had an interview with members of the new political bureau of that party. During the interview the wish was expressed to deepen the collaboration between the two political organizations, in the interest of the relations between the two countries and peoples, in keeping with the decisions adopted during the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Hassan II of Morrocco.

The leadership of the democrats' party requested that feelings of gratitude be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu for the interest he shows in the development of the Romanian-Moroccan relations as well as their entire admiration for the activity he carries on an international plane for peace and collaboration among peoples.

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION WITH ETHIOPIA -- Bucharest, 12 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the first joint Romanian-Ethiopian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration are under way in Bucharest. In the spirit of the understandings and decisions convenanted at top level, the commission analyses the possibilities and objectives of bilateral cooperation for the development and diversification of economic and technical cooperation, for the expansion of mutually advantageous goods exchanges. The co-chairmen of the commission are Iustin Rogoz, Romanian deputy minister of chemical industry, and Taye Guli-Lat, assistant secretary-general of the National Revolutionary Campaign of Development of Ethiopia. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 12 Jun 82 AU]

TRUDEAU CONTINUES VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Meeting With Stambolic

LD131939 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, this morning received at the White Palace in Dedinje Pierre-Elliot Trudeau, Canadian prime minister, with his associates. In the talks held on that occasion, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, and Krsto Bulajic, SFRY ambassador to Canada, also took part. A broad exchange of views on the most topical questions of international life was carried out. The talks also dealt with various aspects of Yugoslav-Canadian relations and cooperation.

Both sides noted that the bilateral relations are developing positively and that the cooperation so far offers broad opportunities for promoting political and economic relations between the two countries with different internal systems and foreign political orientations. The exchange of views took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding. From the very first moment of the meeting a spontaneous contact was established which made the efficient discussion of all issues on the agenda possible.

Particular attention was paid to the present international situation and both sides expressed concern about the worsening situation brought about by the very dangerous development of circumstances in individual regions and crisis areas of world politics. In this connection the need was pointed out to renew the process of detente in order to halt the present dangerous development, accompanied by the application of a policy of force and the growing confrontation between blocs and great powers. In this connection Prime Minister Trudeau stressed the significance and role of Yugoslavia and of nonaligned countries which are making efforts to eliminate tension and promote international relations.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, pointed out in particular the worrying developments in the situation, bearing in mind the very dangerous concentration of arms in Europe. He pointed out the need to reduce nuclear weapons, as well as the need to find solutions by negotiations, and this also met with the understanding of the Canadian side. In this connection Petar Stambolic also presented his impressions of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. He stressed that this international gathering encouraged a powerful movement in the direction of adopting measures which could lead to disarmament.

In the talks, reference was also made to the present crisis hotbeds and the emergence of new ones which lead to the expansion of danger for the entire world community and peace in the world. All this undoubtedly also makes the solving of the Middle East crisis difficult. Both sides pointed out the need to halt the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Stambolic stressed that the solution to the Middle East crisis could not be achieved by the liquidation of the Palestine liberation movement, but on the contrary, only through ensuring all the rights of the Palestinian people.

Prime Minister Trudeau paid tribute to the nonaligned and the role of the entire movement in efforts to resolve major international problems. Petar Stambolic acquainted the Canadian prime minister with the present activity of the nonaligned and pointed out the significance of preparations for the next summit. Petar Stambolic then paid tribute to prime minister Trudeau for his active role, understanding and commitment, in particular in the efforts to resolve the problems of disarmament and of economic development, as well as of the position of developing countries.

The exchange of views also included a discussion of the problem of the present economic situation in the world. In this context, both sides stressed that the problems of development represent the main issues of international economic life. Any delay in resolving this question would lead to further deepening of the world economic crisis.

The talks at the White Palace took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality. On many issues discussed the views expressed were close, in particular on international issues.

Following the talks, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, asked Trudeau, Canadian prime minister, to lunch. In addition to the participants in the talks on both sides, the following also attended the lunch: Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Branislav Okinic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, and other guests. During the lunch, talks on subjects discussed at the morning meeting were resumed.

At the lunch at the White Palace, toasts appropriate to the occasion were exchanged. Greeting his guest, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great significance to the development of relations with Canada in every sphere. He also pointed out that the promotion of Yugoslav-Canadian economic cooperation demands fresh common efforts.

Petar Stambolic made a highly appreciative statement on Prime Minister Trudeau's contribution to the development of relations between the two countries. He also stressed the significant role of Canada and of Prime Minister Trudeau personally in the struggle for peace, understanding and cooperation in the difficult present-day international circumstances.

Yugoslavia and Canada, Stambolic said, work for the full respect of sovereign rights of every people against foreign intervention or domination, interference, pressures and threats. This we see, Stambolic added, as a concrete aspect of the struggle against the policy of force. These at the same time are questions on the resolving of which we wish to continue cooperation with Canada in the direction of relaxation of tension and consolidation of world peace.

Replying to Petar Stambolic's toast, Prime Minister Trudeau expressed thanks for the exceptional hospitality accorded him, and which he appreciates as an expression of the friendship existing between Yugoslavia and Canada. He stressed that Canada attaches great significance to the development of cooperation with Yugoslavia, in the political as well as in economic and all other fields, and that the Canadian Government will make efforts to have this cooperation develop continually. Prime Minister Trudeau made a highly appreciative assessment of Yugoslavia's policy and of its role in Europe aimed at overcoming exacerbated relations on this continent, as well as its commitment to the relaxation of tension in international relations in general. He spoke with particular reverence about President Tito and of his role, work and vision in international relations based on peace, mutual trust and understanding among people. Prime Minister Trudeau stressed in particular the exceptional sphere and in particular to the strengthening of the United Nations.

Yugoslav-Canadian Communique

LD131832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- The joint communique on Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau's stay and talks in Yugoslavia was released simultaneously this afternoon in Belgrade and Ottawa. The joint communique reads:

"At the invitation of Milka Planinc, the president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, Pierre-Elliot Trudeau, the Canadian prime minister, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 10-13 June 1982. Prime Minister Trudeau paid homage to President Tito at the House of Flowers. The Canadian prime minister visited Macedonia.

Petar Stambolic, the president of the SFRY Presidency, received the Canadian prime minister and exchanged views with him on bilateral relations and on the international situation.

The talks between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the Canadian prime minister, Pierre-Elliot Trudeau, embraced various aspects of bilateral cooperation and international issues, in which the two countries are involved most in solving.

The talks held during Premier Trudeau's visit took place in an atmosphere of openness, mutual respect and (?understanding). It was stressed that President Tito's visit to Canada in 1971 and Prime Minister Trudeau's present visit to the SFRY, as well as other meetings at various levels, represented a significant contribution to the strengthening of mutual understanding, [word indistinct] and (?cooperation) in all fields.

Stressed in particular was the need to further intensify the political dialogue between Yugoslavia and Canada and to introduce fresh contents in the mutual cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere. In noting that bilateral trade is at a low level, particularly Yugoslav exports, the two sides again confirmed their readiness to intensify efforts to expand trade to mutual benefit, and to establish long-term economic cooperation, particularly in the sphere of industry, energy production and finance, as well as in the sphere of joint ventures in third markets.

Both sides manifested their interest to encourage cooperation in spheres such as science and technology, culture, the exchange of information, transportation and tourism.

In the two sides' talks, the significance of historical and cultural ties between the people of the two countries, as well as the role which Canadians of Yugoslav origin play in strengthening the mutual ties of friendship, were noted.

The two sides underlined the significance of taking measures to combat terrorism and [word indistinct] in the context of their mutual relations, and condemned the preparation and carrying out of terrorist actions aimed at weakening friendly cooperation and understanding between the two countries.

In discussing the international situation, the Yugoslav and Canadian sides expressed great concern about the worsened circumstances in the world and threats to world peace and stability. They stressed the need for consistent respect for the spirit and principles of the UN Charter, in particular those which are against the application of force, intervention and interference in the affairs of other countries.

Both sides noted and welcomed the initiatives aimed at strengthening the process of negotiations and cooperation in the world based on the broadest foundations. The need was stressed for all states and countries to refrain from steps which undermine world peace and stability, as well as to search for comprehensive, just and lasting solutions for existing crisis hotbeds and (?conflicts).

With regard to the Middle East, the two sides pointed out with great regret the use of force, and expressed concern about the risk of the war spreading, due to the invasion of Lebanon by Israeli forces, and stressed their profound sympathy in connection with the many innocent victims. They extended powerful support for the recently-adopted Security Council resolution in connection with the situation in Lebanon, and called upon Israel to withdraw, immediately and unconditionally, from Lebanese territory.

In the talks, great significance was devoted to the causes and far-reaching negative consequences of the arms race. The importance to create conditions for the start of the process of real disarmament during the present special UN General Assembly disarmament session was emphasized. The possibility of achieving progress by means of other bilateral and multilateral negotiations, and to restrict and reduce the present level of nuclear and conventional armament was also mentioned. Recent initiatives along the line of reducing military confrontation in Europe were carefully examined.

The obligation to apply all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act was confirmed. Both sides voiced their readiness to intensify the processes of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to make further efforts toward the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting [passage indistinct]. The Yugoslav side presented its views on the existing activity of nonaligned countries in seeking solutions for outstanding international political and economic issues. The Canadian side expressed respect for Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy and stressed the significance of its independent position for the preservation of peace and stability in Europe and further afield.

Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau acquainted the Yugoslav side with the results of the meeting of the most developed countries in Versailles, as well as with Canada's views on the present state of international relations. Prime Minister Trudeau invited Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official visit to Canada. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

FEC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

LD101650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today, with Milka Planinc in the chair, the Federal Executive Council discussed the document entitled "The Starting Foundations of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilizaton" and discussed the activity of the council and of the federal organs and organizations aimed at establishing and tackling concrete tasks and measures of the economic policy and long-term development of the country within its jurisdiction. The council's unanimous assessment, it is reported, is that in the further elaboration of the economic stabilization program one should proceed from more consistent respect for the economic laws in creating conditions for the broadest affirmation of organizations of associated labor as exponents of social reproduction.

In line with this, the material position of associated labor will depend chiefly on the increase in income and on the individual as well as social labor productivity as the fundamental conditions for the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. The Federal Executive Council believes that implementation of the economic stabilization policy is impossible without organized social action by all factors of socialist self-management, from the basic organization of associated labor to the federation. It was stressed in particular at the session that with measures by state organs alone the situation in the economy could not be fundamentally altered. The struggle for the economic stabilization can, in the council's assessment, be won only in associated labor in the context of which the inclusion of delegate assemblies in the entire process of adopting decisions -- in order to create conditions for it being as successful as possible -- is of exceptional significance.

The council adopted the attitude that the concept of the economic policy for 1983 should be based on the long-term program of economic stabilization. In this sense the foundations of the social plan of Yugoslavia from 1981 through 1985 and the changes in the plan this year, as well as the plans of the republics and provinces and all other subjects, should be in line with the orientations contained in the "The Starting Foundations of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization." The council noted that general social, material and other preconditions exist to overcome the difficulties in the economy and to ensure further successful development. The Federal Executive Council also decided that the federal organs should speed up the drafting of concrete measures and that they should be in the service of efficiency and constancy, and should be fully effective in their implementation. The council insists in particular on all proposed measures being based on the further development of socialist self-management and contributing to the strengthening of production forces of associated labor. As is known, President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc will submit the introductory report when "The Starting Foundations of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization" will be discussed at the session of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly on 17 June this year.

The Federal Executive Council also discussed the activity and measures of implementing the SFRY social plan from 1981 through 1985 and the resolution on the socioeconomic development this year, which it will submit to the Yugoslav Assembly. This program of measures should contribute above all to maintaining the country's foreign liquidity and the timely implementation of financial obligations toward other countries which fall due, as well as to reviving production, in particular production intended for exports. The council also discussed the proposed measures and activity aimed at better supply of the market with coffee and in this context it was noted that in the past few years serious disruptions in the supply of the market with this product have been manifest. This was primarily the result of insufficient imports and of conditions under which the coffee was purchased. The Federal Executive Council, therefore, adopted the decision that the Federal Directorate for Food Reserves should ensure 15,000 tons of coffee and to intervene on the market as soon as possible in order to ensure a better supply of this product.

The council also adopted other regulations which should speed up the supply of the market with coffee. On the basis of consensus by the republics and provinces, the Federal Executive Council adopted the decision banning the use of edible vegetable oils and lard in industry as technical grease, and on the sale of fuel oil for household needs. The council established the platform for the participation of the Yugoslav delegation at the sixth meeting of the Intergovernmental Coordinating Council for Information of Nonaligned countries, which will be held in Malta on 15 and 16 June this year. It also ratified a number of international protocols and agreements.

MARKOVIC COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD111204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG) -- Results of Yugoslav trade with the convertible currency area, the share of which in Yugoslav debts is greatest, are not satisfactory, Dragoslav Markovic, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and up till recently president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, stated at a gathering in Belgrade. Specifying that Yugoslavia's financial obligations towards foreign countries in this financial year amount to 5.3 billion dollars, Dragoslav Markovic underlined that all those obligations will be fulfilled. Markovic cited as a positive trend in the Yugoslav efforts for the largest possible exports data saying that in the first five months of this year the extent to which imports were covered with exports rose from 60 to 73 per cent.

He brought to notice, however, that awareness of the seriousness of the economic situation should strengthen in the entire Yugoslav society, since positive trends at the front of economic stabilization, widely open in all directions already for two years, have been brought into question by a perceptible increase in general expenditures, by 40 percent, and personal earnings of the employed, and that without coverage in increase in productivity. [passage as received] He also brought to notice that capital expenditures either "do not fit in agreed frames".

Markovic pressed for energetic saving, rational economic activity and resistance to squandering of public funds. Such course, in his opinion, demands that meeting of some social requirements be temporarily postponed, no matter how urgent and justified they were. Consumption should rise only in accordance with material resources, Dragoslav Markovic emphasized.

PRIEST DEFIES ORDER TO REMOVE CHURCH MOSAIC

AU092005 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 82 p 6

[M. R. report]

[Summary] Last year we regularly informed our readers of the developments in connection with the construction of a mosaic depicting Stepinac [Zagreb archbishop convicted of war crimes in 1946] in the parish church in Strazeman.

The inspection service then ordered that "'the freestanding mosaic' be removed 'because it does not fit into the baroque style of the church building,' which is a cultural monument of the second category." However, just over a month ago the Communal Assembly of Slavonska Pozega received a petition signed by 194 believers and Josip Devcic, parish priest of Strazeman. In the petition the priest, Devcic, requests that no measures be taken so that no irreparable damage be done by carrying out the order and by destroying the work of the sculptor Antun Starcevic. With this petition the religious provocation has assumed new political dimensions. Although condemned by most of his believers and later sentenced to imprisonment by a magistrate, this priest is again neglecting his duty to serve religion and meddling in politics.

"By again manipulating religious feelings, by using them to protect his serious crime -- by erecting figures of traitors and enemies of his people -- Devcic is again proving to everyone around him that he has lost the sense of where the boundary of religion ends and politics begin, a boundary that has been jointly erected by church obligations and the constitutional freedoms. All this is further proof that certain people operate in the name of religion, that they openly act from the enemy's positions, thus undermining also the good relations between the church and the social community, in addition to many other of our achievements.

The decision of the Construction-Urbanistic Inspectorate of the Slavonska Pozega Commune to remove the mosaic went through all stages of appeal and the removal could have begun long ago, after the time limit of 90 days had expired.

"As we have been told now at the Construction-Urbanistic Inspectorate of Slavonska Pozega, accumulation of funds earmarked for carrying out the inspectorate's decision is now being awaited."

DRAGOSAVAC VISITS TITOVA MITROVICA, KOSOVO

AU111320 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Summary] Today Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, participated in the work of an enlarged session of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists, which discussed the political and security situation in Kosovo. "In the afternoon Dr Dusan Dragosavac, as well as Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists, and Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, held talks with the Titova Mitrovica Political Aktiv and representatives of the Trepca combine on the political, security and economic situation in that commune." Milorad Vujovic reports on the talk by Dusan Dragosavac at that meeting:

"Participating in the discussion, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, first of all dwelt on the difficult international conditions for economic operations, conditions which are having very negative repercussions in the Yugoslav economy. Our difficult economic situation at this time demands that we have a completely planned program which must fully define not only the tasks of all subjective factors in associated labor, but also the tasks of all subjective factors in the entire society, Dragosavac stressed. After all, we have had similar problems at several stages of development of our society, but have always successfully overcome them up to now with the efforts, high awareness and sacrifices of our working people and citizens, Dragosavac said." He added:

[Begin Dragosavac recording] We have had other much more difficult situations in the past, and have overcome them with clearly defined programs and with the unity of our peoples and nationalities. We will also overcome our present difficulties, regardless of whether these difficulties come to us from abroad or are the result of our own shortcomings. "Naturally, this is a period in which we have already been without Tito for more than 2 years. You know that there have been great speculations in the world about this post-Tito period.

These speculations have not ceased today, and you know that there have been many who have been preparing pressure, and not only preparing, but also making attempts and exerting pressures and who are continuing to put pressures on us, testing us, creating difficulties for us and so forth. However, just as we have done in the past, we must also now and in the future reject all this and continue to rely on our own forces and overcome the difficulties. [end recording]

"Emphasizing that we must solve existing problems in the economy and society with the maximal efforts of all, expressing our unity primarily in actions as well as in such gatherings and accords as in the recent party meetings in the republics and provinces, Dragosavac pointed out that we would also act in the same way at the forthcoming 12th LCY Congress. And then he added:

[Begin Dragosavac recording] "Naturally I think that we have no illusions that these meetings, even the most successful ones, can solve the problems by themselves. But it is quite certain that it is through these meetings -- and especially through our 12th congress -- that we must essentially change our behavior, if I may say so. We must primarily and more realistically recognize all these problems, we must more realistically determine and coordinate commodity-monetary relations and, naturally, we must improve our work and our saving. This is what we must do. It is in this sense that we consider the significance of the 12th LCY Congress. It is not in the sense that it will produce some kind of magic wand which will solve every problem, but rather in the sense that we must contribute to defining a program, that the communists will be -- how shall I put it -- armed with certain knowledge and definite concepts and that we will be more disciplined in this respect in order to overcome these problems." We have been talking about the stabilization problem for quite some time now. We must determine our spending more realistically, that is, spending in all its forms, ranging from investments to general and common spending. "And, naturally, all this also includes the development of our sociopolitical system. Furthermore, we can say that in this respect we must be more critical and self-critical. The awareness of the fact that precisely the present international situation and our problems demand different behavior is still not sufficiently strong, although it is perhaps growing now. We have failed to take the necessary measures in good time and have failed to make the optimal use of our debts. Even the size of our debts would not be a problem. The problem is that we have failed to make the best use of them. If we made good use of our debts and became better able to improve our exports, then these debts would not be a great problem. As I say, the problem is that debts have not been utilized well, and thus many things will have to change in this respect. [end recording]

"Dragosavac devoted a part of his talk to finding a way out of all difficulties, a way that is possible if we organize ourselves better and, above all, if we work more and better.

[Begin Dragosavac recording] "We must create a cult of work which I do not think we will achieve with some kind of propaganda -- although that is necessary also -- but with a real attitude toward valuing work. The central issue for us now is precisely the valuing of production work and of work under difficult conditions. We have reached a situation in which we have a great contradiction which is the result of our development and of shortcomings in that development. We have people who are seeking employment, and many of them have been trained in schools quite erroneously for the professions which cannot offer employment for such large numbers." No economy can support our school structure. "We will have to carry out a great reorientation in our school system, a reorientation toward production work. This means, among other things, that production work will also have to be better paid. This means that we will have to carry out a quick reorientation throughout our school system and that, at the same time, we will have to stimulate production work and discourage other work. We will have to solve these problems. The fact that we cannot employ the labor force sought by production operations already entails great losses for our national income, for our production and so forth. [end recording]

"In the concluding part of his talk to the Titova Mitrovica Political Aktiv, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke of the need to fulfill more consistently the tasks in investment activities, in supplying producer goods and necessary raw materials for the economy, and the need for more regular supplies for the people because, as he said, these are also the basic postulates of the Starting Foundations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program."

Assesses Party Activity

LD112230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the end of a 2-day visit to Kosovo Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave an interview to Pristina television:

Replying to a question of how he assessed the activity of the Kosovo League of Communists and the other socialist forces in the province in the stabilization of the political security situation in Kosovo, Dusan Dragosavac said the LCY leadership has been constantly monitoring the situation in Kosovo and actively taking part in overcoming this situation, creating a policy together with the leadership of Kosovo and the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Servic and (?our other) republics and Vojvodina Province. We think the comrades and the Kosovo League of Communists, the leadership of the province and other sociopolitical organizations have made important efforts in consolidating the political security situation in Kosovo. We have also adopted the well-known political platform of the LCY Central Committee which demands of the members and leadership of the League of Communists in the province, the Republic of Serbia and other republics that they should solve these problems in their own environments, too.

You know that at the last LCY Central Committee plenum it was proposed that the 12th LCY Congress should adopt this platform, too. However, there are many problems here. Some of them have been caused by fast development. More precisely, the structure of the population in Kosovo has changed. The old pattern, or the old family, is not exactly falling apart, but enormous progress has been made here in work, education, the way of life and so on. This has, of course, created new problems, and as we are dealing here with a multinational province this has manifested itself through intranational relations. In addition to these problems which have arisen, we have reached the view that great mistakes were committed by the former leadership with the result that nationalism was permitted to creep into the League of Communists in a certain manner, which caused great problems and difficulties. In our view the 13th Kosovo LC Conference, and overall activity in general, did much in Kosovo in terms of making the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations capable of carrying out their tasks. Of course, we are still not satisfied with the results achieved for there is still some hostile activity, in places quite crude, and I think that we must continue making efforts to make the organs of authority more effective, especially when intranational relations are in question. We cannot allow anyone, because of pressure or insecurity, to leave or change his place of work, homeland or anything else. I think we still have to make great efforts here. The organs of authority must be more effective here with those who demolish things or commit vandalism, but greater efforts must be made here for the population to be more active in condemning this. I think that positive developments have been achieved here and of course, by the very nature of things, since the Albanian population comprises the majority, the greatest responsibility lies with them. Communists, Albanians and the population feel this, but this is a joint undertaking for all the others, too -- Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Moslems, Turks, Romanies and others. They must all cherish brotherhood and unity and be politically harsh in every respect towards anyone trying to demolish this.

In reply to a question on the kind of results the LCY expects from its 12th congress, particularly the level of development of socialist self-management relations in society and the strengthening of our unity, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said all the documents were adopted at the last LCY Central Committee Plenum which analyzed the results and conditions in which the LCY has been conducting its activity between the 11th and 12th congresses. In my view, said Dragosavac, when we take into account the difficult international situation, we may say that we have attained important results despite the weaknesses which we have had. In this respect we have now drawn up concrete programs, one stabilization in character and the other for further ideopolitical activity. The congress will also put its seal on this. I think these programs will mark further progress in the development of socialism, material and social development and above all the consolidation of brotherhood and unity among our nations and nationalities, and, by this fact, of the stabilization and security of socialist Yugoslavia and the strengthening of its standing in the world, said Dragosavac.